

Boston Pressure Will Bring Railroad, Says Mayor Fitzgerald

AUSTRIA IS PRESSING DEMANDS ON SERBIA WHILE POWERS WAIT

Vienna Recognizes That to Yield Now Would Mean a 'Slav Kingdom Barrier' With Loss of Rich Trade

POSITION INVOLVED

Question Now Seems to Be How Far Are Russia and the Balkan Alliance Ready to Go in Opposition

LONDON—There is an almost complete absence of news from the seat of war. The report that Turkey has asked for an armistice seems to be something more than mere rumor. Such a request would be perfectly natural, though whether the Bulgarians would agree till they had at least attempted to carry the Tchataldja lines is doubtful.

The carrying of these lines and the occupation of Constantinople would be a sensational termination to hostilities, but the correspondents in the rear of the army who have arranged the exact date of entry into Constantinople have not been too accurate in the calculations. The simple fact is that, properly held, the Tchataldja lines should be impregnable. What condition Turkey is in to hold them nobody knows. A prolonged resistance, even a successful resistance, is just as possible as a sensational collapse.

In the meantime the interest of the situation has largely shifted from Constantinople to Vienna. It is in Vienna that the word will be given which will ultimately decide the relations of the Balkan states with the Austro-Hungarian empire.

The mission of M. Danell on behalf of Bulgaria and the Balkan alliance to Count Berchtold with regard to the attitude of the Ballplatz toward Belgrade was undertaken in the interests of peace. At the same time the Bulgarian semi-official Mr. states quite distinctly that any solution in which an outlet for Serbia on the Adriatic is not a sine qua non may sow seeds of a future war which it would be impossible to localize. This passage is in reference to the fact that the Balkan powers have done everything to localize the present strife in consonance with the wishes of the powers.

Austria is not only refusing Serbia a window on the Adriatic but is making demands for commercial privileges to which Belgrade is not disposed to agree. For six years an economic battle has raged between the two countries with the result that Austrian interests have suffered severely. The ever-increasing commercial prosperity of Serbia makes her markets of the utmost value to Austria.

If however a port on the Adriatic is granted to Serbia not only will the Slav kingdom have stretched itself right across the path of Austria to the south, but an outlet will have been provided for the shipment of the cereals, fruits, and cattle of Serbia to the west without it.

BOSTON RECOUNT SHOWS SLIGHT REPUBLICAN GAIN

Recount of the vote in all the wards of Boston except 4 and 10 for Republican and Democratic candidates for state treasurer, state auditor and attorney-general, which was finished at noon today, shows small net gains for each of the Republican candidates.

Herman Hornel, chairman of the Republican city committee, was at Faneuil hall where the recount was held and announced that in the vote of ward 10 he had discovered a loss of 75 votes which should have been credited to John E. White, state auditor, but had been given to the socialist candidate. He said that although the vote in ward 10 had not been officially recounted he had learned of the mistake through another source.

The total figures given out by the board of election commissioners as a result of the recount are as follows:

STATE TREASURER	Election returns	Official
Joseph L. P. St. Coeur, D.	41,414	41,172
Elmer A. Stevens, R.	22,025	22,223

STATE AUDITOR

James F. Carey, D.	42,199	42,348
John E. White, R.	21,798	21,998

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

George W. Anderson, D.	44,003	43,983
James M. Swift, R.	21,531	21,617

The recount of the vote for representative candidates in wards 23 and 24 showed no material differences from the election day returns. Following is a

being necessary to use the Danube and to pay the outrageous tolls of the iron gate.

The confidences which Monsieur Danell is supposed to have bestowed on certain journalists are extraordinary. He appears to have told them exact things which no minister conducting intensely critical negotiations would disclose on any consideration. It is easy to guess at some things he no doubt did say to Count Berchtold and some things he possibly may have said, but there is nothing whatever to be gained by such a process which might be continued almost indefinitely. What everybody would really like to know at present is what the agreement between the members of the quadruple alliance is with regard to standing by each other's demands for territorial rectification.

It is frankly admitted in Paris that France stands to St. Petersburg in the same relation that Berlin or Rome does to Vienna. The crux of the situation therefore is how determined Austria is to insist on the complete territorial integrity of Albania and how far Russia is prepared to support Serbia in her intent to infringe that integrity.

WAR RUMOR DISCREDITED

In a St. Petersburg despatch to the Boston Financial News it is reported that Foreign Minister Sazonoff of Russia today informed the Serbian minister that Russia did not intend to go to war over the question of Serbia's obtaining a port on the Adriatic sea. M. Sazonoff said that this decision had been reached as a result of conversations between the German ambassador to Russia and himself.

RUSSIA IS MOBILIZING

A Berlin despatch to the Boston News Bureau says that complete mobilization of Russian military forces in Europe has been ordered, according to advices from St. Petersburg. Russian ships are being sent to the Black sea, and soldiers are being concentrated near the Bulgarian borders.

table showing the representative recount for these two wards:

WARD 23	Original	Recount
Babb, R.	1473	2470
Carroll, R.	2251	2241
Conway, D.	2045	2052
Cummings, D.	2434	2446

WARD 24	Original	Recount
Atwood, R.	2315	2311
Bates, R.	2288	2293
Belows, S.	106	173
Benson, D.	2589	2573
Buckley, D.	2288	2293
Burns, P.	1157	1162
Clark, R.	1925	1920
Crandall, S.	157	164
Lawler, D.	2390	2395
Mudram, P.	1390	1395
Perry, P.	1223	1223

ONE HUNDRED YOUTH TELL JUST WHY THEY ENJOY STAGE LIFE

Young Men and Maidens Who Are in "The College Hero" Company Give Reasons for Joy in Work

SEVEN hundred young people are giving this week a creditable amateur performance in one of Boston theaters.

When Professor Dryasdust wants to account for the high cost of living, the advance of wages, the choice of elective studies in college or the trend of young folks to this or that profession or business or the like, he tabulates results gained from his investigation of a large number of cases. He seeks thus to strike an average among them and explain the special phenomena under consideration.

Below are found tabulated a hundred cases of youth taken from Happy Land of Stageville; those that find pleasure in the theatrical performance noted here, the dancing, the music and the dramatic action. They account for themselves in their own words and the result must be worth reading so long as youth is young.

Does the glamour of the footlights exert a wider charm over the youth of the present day than is suspected by the guardians and directors of college and school life? What is the secret of the astonishing assembly of hundreds of young men and women out of Boston's best circles in such a production as the "College Hero"? When the Vincent Club girls first began to introduce dancing into their plays, and the unconventional costumes that went with it, there were apologies and explanations, and anxious parents said that if the girls had known what the costumes were going to be they "would never have gone into the affair."

Has the age of dancing come around again? Does the right of men and women alike to entire freedom of bodily activity with the perfect development of

(Continued on page six, column one)

CIVIC SALARIES RAISE WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Beginning Jan. 1 Chief of Police James J. Pollard will receive \$1200 a year instead of \$1000 and the call firemen \$100 instead of \$75.

ORNITHOLOGISTS HEAR APPEAL FOR HISTORY OF AMERICAN BIRDS

An appeal for the American Ornithological Union to assist in compilation of a history of North American birds was made today by A. C. Bent of Taunton and a graduate of Harvard '81, before the members of the union at their congress in Agassiz house, Cambridge. The history was started some time ago by a man named Bendire, and was carried forward to the present point by Mr. Bent. The congress opened yesterday with addresses on birds by several experts including Edward Howe Forbush, and will be continued through Friday. Walter B. Leary of East Lansing, Mich., spoke on the "Concealing Action of the Bittern." H. J. Job from New Haven Conn., described his experiences



(Photo by Marceau, Boston) EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH

in the Canadian Northwest in search for wild ducks and their eggs.

Dr. Louis P. Bishop of New Haven, Conn., spoke on the classification of birds. Howard H. Cleaves of New Brighton, N. Y., is to speak on what the Bird-Banding Association has done in regard to classification.

The speakers at yesterday's gathering included Dr. Charles M. Townsend, who gave an account of his observations in Labrador last summer. Following him came "Notes on the Migrations and Habits of Some Long Island Shore Birds," by Francis Harper of College Point, N. Y., and John Treadwell Nichols of New York.

The Nuttall Ornithological Club entertained the delegates at luncheon.

PRESIDENT M'CREA OF P. R. R. RESIGNS

PHILADELPHIA—President James M'Creia of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company resigned today, effective Jan. 1 next, and Vice-President Samuel Rea was elected to succeed him. Mr. Rea has served the road in many capacities.

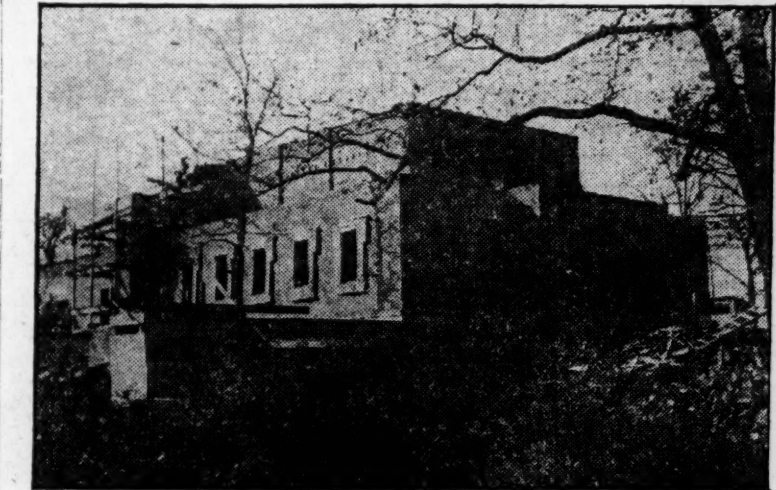
\$63,000 FIRE IN FACTORY HAVERHILL, Mass.—The George J. Kelly Rubber Company and the Safety Gas Light Company building here were burning five hours today. Origin is unknown and damage is estimated at \$63,000.

BIG FOUR HEAD WITHDRAWS

NEW YORK—It was announced here today that M. E. Ingalls had declined reelection as chairman of the board of directors of the Big Four railroad.

CHAMBERLIN REASSURES BOSTON

New aviary being built at Franklin Park—Photograph shows progress of the work



HOME FOR BIRDS AT FRANKLIN PARK IS NEARLY FINISHED

The new winter headquarters or aviary made possible by the Parkman fund for the birds at Franklin park is well under way and will be ready for occupancy it is expected early in the new year. The main part of the structure is nearly completed and the workmen will begin putting on the trimmings and the equipment in as soon as it arrives. The aviary is of a Japanese design of architecture. Glass will enter largely into the construction of the roof while terra cotta of handsome designs and bird adornments will make up the exterior trimmings.

The main building will be 130 feet in depth and 59 feet wide. Brick and cement are used in the heavy construction work. The building will be equipped throughout with electric lights and a hot water heating plant.

On the main floor will be the flying cages. In the center will be one large exercising cage while many cages will be built about the walls. A trolley system will be installed for the feeding of the birds. On the first floor also will be located the superintendent's quarters, library and offices. In the loft will be kept the feed.

The building is being erected west of the big cage. In the rear will be erected a duck pond for water birds. The building when completed will cost about \$110,000. William Austin is the architect and the Carroll Construction Company the builders.

WATERTOWN POLICE PLAY WATER ON 500 RUBBER WORKERS

As a result of disorder between 13 policemen and 500 rubber workers who claim that they have been locked out by the Hood Rubber Company, two women and one man, names unknown, were trampled by the crowd, which had gathered at the works, at Watertown to prevent the mechanics from entering the mill to proceed with the repairs. The crowd was finally dispersed by streams of water from a fire hose. For several days the factory has been closed for repairs, according to the rubber officials. The workers, however, claim they are being refused work because they formed a branch of the I. W. W.

MARQUIS PRIETO IS PREMIER

NEW YORK—A Madrid despatch to the New York Herald says that the King has appointed the foreign minister, Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto, as acting premier, and the Liberal government which Senor Canalejas conducted remains in power.

UNITED FRUIT SAYS NO FOUNDATION FOR SHERMAN LAW SUIT

Officials of United Fruit Company assert that they know nothing about the rumored intention of the attorney-general to sue the company for violation of the Sherman law. So far as the company or its directors are concerned, the announcement of any such intention on the part of the department of justice is an entire surprise, and is not credited. It is difficult, they say, to imagine the foundation for such a suit. United Fruit is entirely an operating concern. It handles the distribution of fruit in the United States through a legally separate entity, the Fruit Dispatch Company, but every share of Fruit Dispatch stock is owned by United Fruit. In fact the Fruit Dispatch Company was formed after United Fruit was organized and is operated simply the distributing part of the business.

Further than that, they say, United Fruit handles a class of product that must be sold immediately upon arrival. The company cannot regulate prices, and does not attempt to do so. Prices are governed entirely by the factors making up demand and supply. Finally they claim that United Fruit has pursued a policy of "live and let live" as respects competition, and that it has not attempted to interfere with or injure its competitors.

The pardon committee of the Governor's council gave a hearing this morning on the petition for the pardon of Robert E. Davie, the former broker, who is serving a sentence of five years at Deer Island for embezzlement. Mr. Davie served 19 months of his term.

Mr. Davie sets forth in his petition that he fully recognizes his wrong-doing and sincerely repents. He has a sincere desire to make restitution. He denied that he has secreted any funds.

The petition is signed by William H. Jackson, who is a creditor to the extent of \$70,000, and Mrs. Hannah L. Greenwood, the wife of the Somerville minister. Counselor Alexander McGregor said that the mother of the young man had been to see him almost every week and that his interest in the case is brought about by her pleadings.

The petition will be considered at the meeting of the full council this afternoon.

ROBERT E. DAVIE PETITIONS PARDON BY COUNCILORS

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I. W. W. PRINCIPLES OUTLINED BY ETOR

SALEM, Mass.—An outline of the principles of I. W. W., socialism and anarchy, and the differences between them, was drawn today by Joseph Etor, the I. W. W. organizer on trial as accessory before the fact to the shooting last winter of Anna Lopizzo, the Lawrence girl striker. That he never counseled violence or destruction at any time during the strike; that he believed the real power of the worker was not in these methods, but in doing nothing, and that only harm could be brought upon the workers by such methods was explained by Etor. "A program of destruction cannot bring results," he declared. "Therefore I bar it from my program in striving for the fulfillment of my social ideas. I am a member of the I. W. W. because of those ideas. I am a Socialist politically and an Industrial-Unionist industrially. I am not an anarchist. Anarchy is the philosophy of individualism; I. W. W. is the philosophy of collectivism."

CONFERENCE HELD IN THE STATE HOUSE WITH GOVERNOR FOSS

Mr. Fitzgerald and Cy Warman After Consultation With Executive Seem to Be Greatly Encouraged

MR. MELLEEN IS HERE

Report That He Is After Cape Cod Canal Flatly Denied—Chamber Commerce Men to See Mr. Chamberlin

LATEST IN RAILROAD SITUATION Early this afternoon Mayor Fitzgerald received from President E. J. Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk this telegram in answer to a request that he visit Boston:

"Boston people have nothing to fear in the direction suggested in your message. I assure you that any move on the part of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont railways will be for the better interests of New England."

Mayor, after conferences with Governor Foss and Cy Warman, says road will be built if Boston asserts itself.

President Mellen confers with local officials and is reported to be closing deal for control of Cape Cod canal.

President Fitzgerald leaves Boston for Providence to confer with interests there. Department of justice at Washington considering protest of Representative O'Shaughnessy.

Messrs. Fox and Hubbard at Mount Vernon to see President Chamberlin, who is invited to Boston.

If Boston asserts itself the Grand Trunk will build to Boston, was the comment made by Mayor Fitzgerald today at the conclusion of a conference with Governor Foss, at which Cy Warman, assistant to the president of the Grand Trunk, was also present, at the State House. Both the Governor and mayor agreed that President Chamberlin should come to Boston.

President Mellen is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the controlling interest in the Cape Cod canal, work on which is now being rapidly pushed to completion, and this is said to be one of the special objects of the visit of the head of the New Haven system to Boston today. Representatives of the canal company here declare, however, no deal is contemplated.

Whatever action is taken by the Grand Trunk and the Central Vermont railway (Continued on page four, column one)

PROTEST FILED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—The reported agreement between the New Haven and Grand Trunk railroads, by which the latter is to secure trackage rights in New England is being given consideration by the department of justice. This was the statement made at the attorney-general's office today, when inquiry was made as to the protest sent by Representative O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island in this matter.

Instead of a telegram, Mr. O'Shaughnessy wrote Attorney-General Wickersham a letter on the subject. It was stated at the attorney-general's office, however, that the matter had been called to the attention of the department before the congressman's letter was received, and that it was being given consideration.

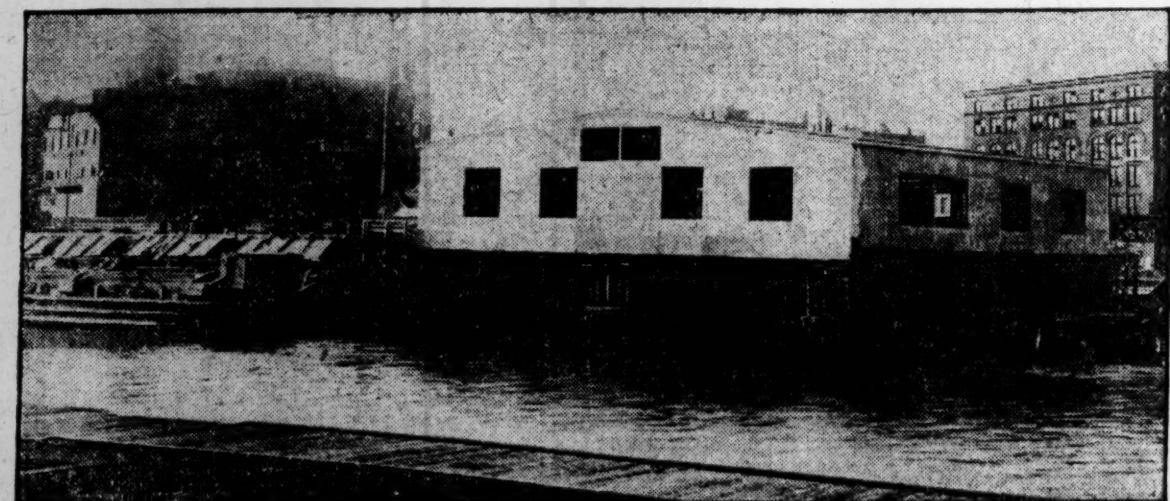
This brief statement is in line with the policy inaugurated by Attorney-General Wickersham when he entered the cabinet, of not taking the public into his confidence until questions presented have been considered and decided.

HOTEL GUESTS SEE FIREMEN WORK

Nearly \$2000 damage was caused by a fire in the four-story building at 200 Dartmouth street, opposite the Copley Plaza hotel which started at 4:25 o'clock this morning. A number of the guests of the hotel came down to the street to watch the firemen extinguish the flames.

The basement where the fire started was occupied by Max Fine and the three floors above by the Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association. The fire was discovered by Joseph Duncen, the watchman at the Copley Plaza. Several firemen were overcome by smoke.

BOSTON'S NEW DUMPING WHARF SOON READY



Stone faced cement structure which is to prevent flying dust and papers in dumping debris into scows

Pier Is Roofed Over and Enclosed and Is Provided With Special Runways for Ash and Garbage Wagons

Within a few weeks, the new dumping wharf of the city of Boston on Atlantic avenue, at the foot of Oliver street, will be completed and put into use by the sanitary division of the city.

The new pier has a frontage of 103 feet on Atlantic avenue and a similar frontage on the harbor. Unlike the for-

mer wharf which stood in its place, the new pier is roofed over and enclosed so that it presents an appearance similar to the other wharf sheds along the avenue.

Separate runways have been constructed for the ash and garbage wagons, and these will enter the shed on each side, dumping their loads into chutes leading to the scows below. The piling of the pier has been so arranged that these scows may be pushed beneath the shed and directly under the chutes. As a result of the enclosure and the short path taken by the rubbish on its way to

the scows, there will be a total absence of flying dust and papers.

On the sides of the new pier have been built new stone faced, cement filled sea walls, eight feet wide at the bottom and tapering to three feet at the top. These have been placed to prevent the tides from washing against the piles and wearing away the underpinning.

The pier is being constructed by Rendle & Stoddard of East Boston and will have cost when completed about \$200,000. Over 1,000,000 feet of hard pine and 2000 oak piles have been used in its building.

Clean journalism grows apace. Its progress is being greatly helped by its many admirers and friends throughout the world.

Those who pass along the Monitor each day are giving this movement added impetus as well as doing a good service to friends and strangers who are looking for a wholly clean paper.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER In United States.....2c To Foreign Countries.....3c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE

ONE WEEK

ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

TRUE VICTORS

"Be great!" Ambition says, "Be great! Climb higher still nor stop. Content with your achieved estate, Until you reach the top. Unless the prize you own is best, To fate be resigned!" But, beating in each manly breast, A warm heart says, "Be kind."

"Be strong!" Ambition says, "Be strong! Press on and onward still; Whatever gifts there are belong To valiant souls who will. While men of modest purpose, may, Determined mortals, must!" Yet each man's honest heart will say, "But first of all, be just."

It is pretty generally agreed that when "sandpapered" highways extend from the northern centers of population all the way to Florida, a very considerable number of automobilists will emulate the fashion so long followed by the birds and he themselves down that way during the weeks when the sun "uns lowest and coal bills highest."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"In starting my library I have secured both Bacon and Lamb. What would you advise next?" "Chaucer."

It is to be hoped that the European "chert of powers" will very soon be able to put an end to the "pop concert" that is being waged between the Balkan States and Turkey. It is a spectacle that a well-disposed world will never care to see repeated.

WORTH WHILE

The popular custom of throwing old shoes At the wedded pair going away On their honeymoon trip, by all provident twos Would, I liked a lot better today In the waste of the ragged old footwear they throw At the soon-to-be-housekeeping pair. They would toss them some new shoes and slippers, you know, That the young folks could put on and wear.

Bulgaria, Roumelia, Serbia and some other minor "ia's" appear to be sort of all mixed up in their contest with Turkey until it is difficult to tell who's who and what's what. And when war has ceased to run its red finger over the map there may be still more confusion regarding boundary lines and the standing of various peoples.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—Clifton Crawford, CASTLE SQUARE—"Madame X." COLONIAL—"The Enchantress." TROUBLE—"The Concert." KATHES—Vandeville, MAJESTIC—"The Merry Widow." PARK—Rose Stahl, ST. JAMES—"Don," matinee only. CLYBURN—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli.'" TREMONT—Henry Miller.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Tuesday, Jordan hall, 8 p. m., Apollo Club concert, Miss Florence Hinkle, soloist. Thursday, Jordan hall, 8 p. m., piano recital, Miss Tina Lerner, Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Miss Katherine Lincoln. Friday, Symphony hall, 8:30 p. m., 4th rehearsal, Boston symphony orchestra, George Fretcor, soloist. Saturday, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Alfred F. Doughan. Sunday, 8:15 p. m., pension fund concert, Boston symphony orchestra, Karl Black, conductor.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, 8 p. m., dances by Miss. Miss Adeline Genee and ballet.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—Douglas Fairbanks, BROADWAY—"The Dove of Peace." CARNO—"The Merry Countess." EXETER—"The Journey of Heaven." COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play." COHAN—George M. Cohan, EMPIRE—Marie Sasseville, FIFTH—"Within the Law." FORTY-EIGHTH ST.—William Collier. FIFTH—"The Yellow Jacket." GARRICK—John Mason, LORE—"Lady of the Slippers." PARK—"A Rich Man's Son." HIPPODROME—"Under Mandy Paws." LIBERTY—"Milestones." LYRIC—"Blue Burke." LYRIC—"Julius Caesar." MARINE ELLIOT—"Ready Money." PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women." REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady." THIRTY-NINTH ST.—Annie Russell company. WEBER—"Scrape of the Pen."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Milestones." CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Siren." COLONIAL—"Ben Hur." COURT—"Fine Feathers." GARRICK—"Miss Princess." GRAND—"The Red Widow." ILLINOIS—Cyril Scott, LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate." LYRIC—"Chatterbox." OLYMPIC—"The Million." POWERS—"Mrs. Fiske."

RECIPROCITY

Leap year is waning, ladies, So it's time for you to speak If you mean to get the helpmates Whom, "they say," you fondly seek. And for you to go "proposing" There is good excuse, for you'll Find sufficient warrant for it Hidden in the Golden Rule.

If the alleged combination of steamship companies, whose lines are said to encircle the earth, isn't something in the nature of a trust it is at least a pretty big ring.

PERHAPS

Since falsehood steals Truth's clothes, that's why, no doubt, the "naked truth" is talked so much about.

In the recent German, long-distance balloon race it was proved anew that this sort of aerial craft can stay in the air as long as the gas holds out, or more properly speaking, holds in.

OBVIOUSLY

A man who buys his walking stick, Hat, clothing, gloves and shoes on "tick," Is really a human dynamo. Since all he has on is "charged," you know.

By their seemingly well-organized coup, the armies of the Balkan States, working in unison, appear to have put the European Turkey in a coop from which escape may prove rather difficult.

THEY COME HIGH

This information we would gain: If it requires, as is stated, So much to buy an aero-plane, What would one cost well decorated?

EGGS-ACTLY

Though Turkey's next door neighbors deem It is their right to war her, Just now a number of them seem To be a laying for her.

In the history of engineering, the formal opening of the Panama canal will mark a great period, to say nothing of the Colon at the Caribbean sea end of the great ditch.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

The world's a stage, as Shakespeare says, And men and women merely players; Some wear the crown or royal fez, While many more are meek obeyers. Some in the spotlight ever dwell, But in our homes, we know full well, The cook remains our leading lady.

FITTING

"Babbage's boy Algie is such a stupid donkey, I can't imagine why they should deem it worth while to send him to college."

FROM EAR TO YONDER

"I thought you told me Sportleigh was long on dogs, and now I hear he has only two."

IN THE OLD BAY STATE

"I understand that Governor-elect Foss says he is going gunning for railroads."

"Well, he ought to be successful, for almost any one can show him some of their tracks."

Still another chapter has been added to the history of the sanguinary Balkan States and as have been altogether too many which have preceded it, it, too, is written in red.

TEMPORARILY

The village loafer is lean and lank And the home of wealth is not in the track of him, But when he is leaning against the bank He has plenty of good, sound capital back of him.

WOMEN JURORS IN KANSAS

WICHITA, Kan.—As a result of the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment, women jurors will be drawn in the district court here for the January term. According to court officials, the amendment becomes operative at once, and the woman must take her place with the men doing jury service.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Mt. Vernon square, an attractive bit of ground in ward 11, was changed by citizens' efforts from back-yard space

NO LAW NEEDED FOR CLEANLINESS IN ADVERTISING

NEW YORK—Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, Collin Armstrong and Robert J. Collier, attacking the postal act, declared at a Sphinx Club dinner, Tuesday night, that no law is needed to insure fair advertising. Dean Williams said that in 70 years study of newspapers and laws he had found no law on the subject of purer advertising the aims of which had not been preceded in practise and preaching by the leading newspapers of the day.

"It is a mistake," he said, "to suppose that Congress could force the press into the right path. The press has been in the right path for sixty or seventy years. I scoured all the papers and I was indeed appalled at the grade of advertising matter that the many 'respectable newspapers' admitted a few decades ago, but I noticed that the work of purging the advertising columns of objectionable matter has been steadily going on at the instigation of the better papers themselves."

"There never was a time when newspapers, as a whole, showed better the independence they could maintain than at the present time. Mr. Collier said the 'business conscience' would remove objectionable advertising from publications within 10 years regardless of any laws on the subject."

"We have made wonderful strides in purifying advertising within the last 15 years," he said. "Honesty in the advertising business may be said to water the very roots of trade. If the uncounted millions that they read, then the factories never worry, for they will be run during the night as well as during the day. Purity in advertising has come to stay."

Mr. Armstrong was equally hopeful of the natural coming of the purified advertising page.

TOWN SURRENDERS CHARTER

GRENADA, Miss.—The town of Hardy, in this county, 11 miles north of Grenada, on the Illinois Central railroad, has forfeited its municipal charter. The population of the town was so small that it was impossible to meet the necessary expenditures for officials' salaries and the working of the streets.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN LEGISLATURE TAKE UP SENATOR PROBLEM

Representative Bliss of Malden Calls Meeting to Discuss Policy to Be Pursued by Old Party in New House

PRIMARY BILL FILED

Together with filing a senatorial preferential bill by the Progressive party leaders at the State House late Tuesday came an announcement from the Republican state committee headquarters that Representative Alvin E. Bliss of Malden would soon call a meeting of the Republican legislative committee for the purpose of determining the policy to be pursued by them on the senatorial situation.

Besides receiving requests to support the senatorial primary plan and not to have a caucus of Republican legislators to decide whom they will support, many of the Republican leaders are getting innumerable petitions from their constituents to support one or another of the candidates now in the field. At the Republican headquarters the situation is said to be complex, and a conference of the legislative leaders is considered essential at this time.

The senatorial bill, the first to be received by the clerk of the House of Representatives for the incoming Legislature, was filed by Representative George P. Webster of Boston. The petition accompanying the bill is signed by Russell D. Crane, chairman of the legislative committee; Matthew Hale, chairman of the state committee; Representatives-elect Dahlberg of Brockton, Fessenden of Townsend, Chandler of East Bridgewater and other Progressive leaders.

The bill provides for a preference primary Jan. 23, 1913, when all nominees "year," he said. "Honesty in the advertising business may be said to water the very roots of trade. If the uncounted millions that they read, then the factories never worry, for they will be run during the night as well as during the day. Purity in advertising has come to stay."

Mr. Armstrong was equally hopeful of the natural coming of the purified advertising page.

Many of the Republican legislators favor, as they did during the session of

1912, the passage by the next Legislature of a senatorial preference bill which shall call for a preference among candidates of a party by the voters of that party. They are opposed, most of them, to holding a general primary at which the voters should ballot for a number of candidates irrespective of the party affiliations of the voters or the candidates. It is the contention of these Republicans that the election of United States senators should be made along party lines as in the past, the dominant political party in the Legislature choosing a senator from its own party.

Because of the dislike among Republicans to a general primary, the bill filed by the Progressives is expected to meet with firm opposition. Former Gov. Eben S. Draper, one of the Republican candidates for the senatorship, in a statement made public today, openly advocates a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to determine whom they will support on the floor of the House at the election by the Legislature.

Following the conference of Progressive party leaders at Youngs hotel Tuesday, a statement was given out that the four Progressives elected to the Legislature, Charles H. Webster of Northfield, Alfred N. Fessenden of Townsend, Edward N. Dahlberg of Brockton and Cleveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater have conferred and are in favor of a preferential senatorial primary.

Nothing was divulged regarding the discussion of John Graham Brooks or of another proposed candidate of the Progressives for United States senator.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The signal department of the New Haven is enlarging the mechanical tower at Readville in order to control extra yard room at shops on the Midland division.

John Somerville, chief towerman at Riverside all electric tower for the Boston & Albany, has been appointed general relief man between Boston and Palmer, with authority to qualify all new men employed on the division.

A special Boston & Maine train consisting of combination and private car No. 353 with Benjamin W. Cuppy, engineer of structures, aboard, left North station at 8 o'clock this morning for a three-day inspection trip over the Fitchburg division, including Worcester, Peterborough and Cheshire branches.

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany is giving the composite engine, "Berkshire," a complete overhauling at the Allston shops. When ready for service the number will be changed from No. 31 to No. 200 and the locomotive relettered "Boston & Albany."

The Aborn English Opera Company, occupying special equipment, passed through Boston today over the Boston & Maine en route from Haverhill, Mass., to Holyoke via Northampton. The New Haven handled into First street freight terminal, South Boston, yesterday, a solid train of livestock consigned to the Boston markets, Boston & Albany, Brighton delivery.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

EASY AUDIENCE TO FACE

"Why do you stand before this window for hours every day gazing at the wax figures?" "I am studying to be a concert singer—schooning myself to face an audience."—Pittsburgh Post.

BROKE THE SILENCE

"What crowd was it that raised the hubbalooboo in front of the office just now?" "I don't know. I guess it must have been the silent vote."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STRONG LAND AND LANGUAGE

"Wonderful soil you have here," said the traveler; "I've never seen such big corn." "Yes," said the farmer, "and we had to plant a dwarf variety to keep it down to this size."—St. Paul Dispatch.

FAMILY MEETING PLACE

"My," exclaimed the friend who had come to call, "this big room of yours is a real one, isn't it?" "It is so real," replied the genial host, "that we call it a living room."—St. Paul Dispatch.

PROFESSOR RECITED BADLY

One day a college professor, going to his class, came across one of his students who had just fallen down. Asking him how he fell, the student replied, "Notwithstanding." Telling the anecdote a short time later the professor said: "I met Mr. Junior the other day, and he made a very bright remark. He had just fallen down, you know; and, when I asked him how it happened, he said, 'Nevertheless.'"—Budget.

STUDY IN VALUES

"And your husband gave \$1000 for that old book?" "Yes." "To show how much you care for literature, I suppose?" "No. To show how little we care for \$1000."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

C.A.W. CROSBY & SON

Bangles and Bracelets

Engraved Bangle, 14K Gold, Formerly \$8.25, Now \$6.25

Bangle, set with Sapphires, Reduced from \$28.75 to \$21.75.

The Stones are Amethysts. Great value at \$22—was \$28.

Solid Gold Bangles and Bracelets—Plain, Engraved and Set with Precious Stones—At reductions of 10% to 25%—\$4.00 to \$50.00.

480 WASHINGTON STREET

Jewelers for 60 Years.

Manicure Knives

With long flexible file and nail cleaner. Pat. Hing Handle.....\$1.00 Pearl Handle.....1.50

More than 2000 other patterns of pocket knives. Everything in Good Cutlery

DAME, STODDARD CO
374 Washington St., opp. Bromfield

Personal Greeting Cards

with superbly decorated and engraved covers enclosing a timely sentiment with the sender's name and address make a thoughtful expression of your good will for the holidays.

Send your order now Samples upon request

WARD'S Franklin St. Boston

MAY HAVE SAVED HIM

"Did your husband ask your advice before starting out to vote?" "Yes, but he might as well have gone without it." "Why?" "I saw the ward boss waiting for him at the corner."—Chicago Record-Herald.

CHEERS

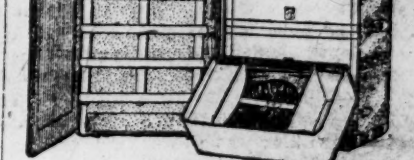
The public has a kindly way. It dearly loves to shout "Ho-ray." But oft the startled statesman notes It gives kind words instead of votes. —Washington Star.

Pack 15 Suits and Overcoat

In an Indestructo Wardrobe Trunk

They Will Travel Safely and Uncrushed For seven years the Indestructo people have apparently ignored the insistent demands of both dealers and travelers. Immediately after the general acceptance of the Indestructo trunk all over the country, calls began to come in from all quarters for an Indestructo Wardrobe Trunk.

It was found that much thought and study would be necessary to adapt the Indestructo principle to such a trunk.



Success crowned their efforts after much careful experiment, and today the Indestructo Wardrobe Trunk offers wider attractiveness and convenience than any other similar trunk on the market. The Indestructo Wardrobe Trunk is made in all styles and sizes, including the Steamer Wardrobe. In the standard size—45 inches high—it is possible to pack 15 men's suits and an overcoat, in addition to collars, shirts, hats and other accessories. The exclusive feature which has attracted considerable attention is the automatic locking device, which permits of securing both the drawer and wardrobe sections without closing the heavy compartments of the trunk. You should really see this remarkable trunk. It is the most complete wardrobe trunk ever offered to the trade.

BUY INDESTRUCTO BAGGAGE

See the Indestructo Trunk Today at JORDAN MARSH CO. MARK CROSS CO. LONDON HARNES CO.

CAPSHEAF

The Safety Pin Without a Coil

Since the first safety pins were invented many improvements have been made. A safety pin without a coil is the invention of the "Capsheaf" made of a safety pin without the coil spring which catches and tears the clothing. Send postal to 101 Franklin St., New York City, for free samples. Use "Capsheaf" once and you will always use it.

Made in all sizes. Stiff, strong, sharp the delight of nurses.

Judson Pin Co. Manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

Is Dolly Broken?

SEND IT OR TAKE IT TO REBEHN'S TOY SHOP 412 WEST 48 ST., NEW YORK for scientific and professional doll repairing. Write for estimates and particulars. 12 years experience.

Franklin Mills

Finest Wheat Flour is the cheapest and best food; contains twice the nourishment of the same cost of meal. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

Guide Books W. B. Clarke Co. AUTO. MAPS 26 & 28 Tremont St.

Leading Events in Athletic World

MINNESOTA FACES WISCONSIN IN BIG WESTERN CONTEST

Winner of This Match on Saturday Is Expected to Capture Conference Football Championship

BOTH TEAMS STRONG

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wisconsin	3	0	1.000
Minnesota	2	0	1.000
Chicago	1	1	.500
Illinois	1	1	.500
Purdue	1	1	.500
Iowa	1	1	.500
Northwestern	1	1	.500
Indiana	0	4	.000

GAMES SATURDAY

Wisconsin at Minnesota.	Chicago at Illinois.
Cornell at Michigan.	Iowa at Ames.
Washington at Missouri.	Kansas at Nebraska.
Wabash at M. A. C.	Transylvania at Notre Dame.
Rose Polytechnic at Purdue.	Monmouth at Lake Forest.
Knox at Beloit.	Loyola at Dixon.
De Paul at Wm. & Vashit.	Penn. State at Ohio State.
Coe at Cornell (Iowa).	Butler at DePaul.
Grinnell at Drake.	Kalamazoo at Olivet.
Case at Oberlin.	Marquette at St. Louis.
Washington at Missouri.	

CHICAGO—Western football is at the crux of the 1912 season this week. It is altogether likely that the western conference championship will be decided Saturday when Wisconsin and Minnesota meet at Minneapolis. These are the only two unbeaten teams in the league, and it would be a decided reversal of form for the winner of this contest to meet defeat in the final games of the season next week. The possibilities are, though not the probabilities, that Wisconsin may win this game and lose to Iowa next week, or that Minnesota will win from Wisconsin and lose to Chicago, or that the game will result in a tie, any one of which results would complicate the championship and throw the title to Chicago, who has won the most games but has been beaten by Wisconsin. If either of the leaders loses a game Chicago becomes favorite.

If Illinois wins from Chicago at Champaign Saturday the downstate team will only tie with the Maroons for third place, but if the Maroons win they jump into second place past the loser of the Wisconsin-Minnesota contest. These two are the only games this week having a bearing on the title race. Next week all the "big eight" eleven are playing their final contests in intra-conference games.

Wisconsin rules clear favorite over Minnesota, though the game should be hard played and marked by no large one-sided score. The Gophers have made wonderful progress since the opening of the season when they were trounced by South Dakota. It looked at the start as though they were out of the question this year, with only one veteran in the line-up, but Coach Williams has developed an aggregation that is representing Minnesota in the old-time creditable fashion, and defeated Iowa and Illinois so far. The long standing intense rivalry between the two schools combined with the strength of both teams, insures a pretty contest at the four city.

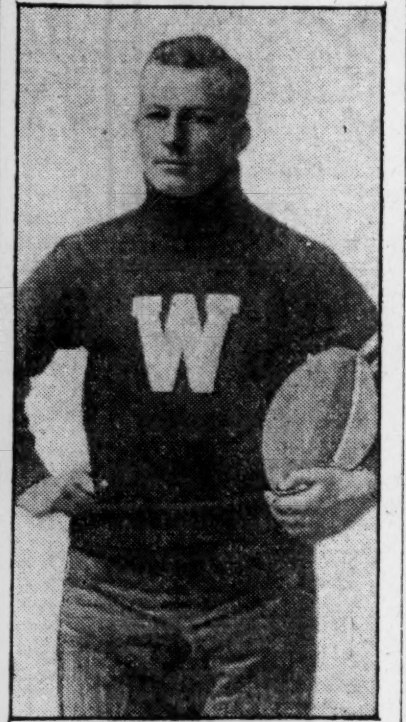
Wisconsin's team is older at the game—a complete line-up of veterans—and they know more football than Minnesota. But a team like the Gophers that can defeat Iowa 56 to 7 and Illinois 13 to 0 must be reckoned with. The Badger defense is stronger than Minnesota. The line, from Captain Hoeftel at one end to Ofstie at the other, is almost impregnable to straight football attack, which cannot be said of the Gopher line, and the Badgers are surer and quicker tacklers than the Minnesota backs.

At Illinois the game with Chicago, while it has little bearing on the title race, is certain to be interesting, as here also two old rivals meet and the performances this season warrant the prediction of a close contest. Purdue, beaten by Chicago 7 to 0, held Illinois 9 to 9 last week, but in the Purdue-Chicago game there was hardly a score difference in the two teams. Then Purdue walked over Northwestern two weeks ago 21 to 6 and all the Maroons could do to the Purple last week was 3 to 0.

If Chicago is going to beat Illinois the Maroons will have to take a decided brace over their form last week. In view of the lateness of the season the Chicago team put up a miserable exhibition against Northwestern, and it was not by virtue of consistent football that they managed to squeeze out with the large end of the score. There was no department of the game in which they were not open to serious criticism. Absence from the lineup of the regular quarterback, Paine, and the star end, Vruwink, the pair who have been most successful handling forward passes, no doubt had a serious effect on the team, and to this may be attributed the gross weakness in spots of the play.

CLYMER TO MANAGE BUFFALO
WILKESBARRE, Pa.—William Clymer, president and principal owner of the Wilkesbarre Baseball club of the New York State league, has signed a contract to manage the Buffalo team of the International league next year.

Western Football Leader Whose Team Will Battle With Minnesota for Title



CAPT. M. E. HOEFTEL '13
Wisconsin varsity football team

FINE SQUAD OF COACHES DRIVING YALE TEAM HARD

All Hands Realize That Much Has Got to Be Done to Get Team in Shape for Princeton Game

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With only one more day on which the players who will start the Princeton game can be given scrimmage work, Head Coach Howe has mapped out a hard schedule for this afternoon. All of the first string men will be put through a long session under the eyes of the large corps of coaches who have assembled here.

All hands realize that there is much work yet to be done in order to get the team in any kind of shape to meet Princeton Saturday, and the players will get little chance to rest this afternoon. Many more coaches joined the staff Tuesday afternoon at Yale field and probably there has never been a greater aggregation of working coaches together. The list was: Walter Camp, Shelin, Sanford, Coy, Lilley, J. W. Field, George Goss, Glass, Fred Murphy, Dewitt Coker, Guy Hutchinson, Ford Johnson, Coker, Ralph Bloomer, Brown and Frank Butterworth.

These coaches put the Yale varsity through a hard scrimmage in which the varsity managed to score three touchdowns and the scrubs never got nearer the Yale goal line than the 20-yard mark. There were many changes in the course of the scrimmage, but the lineup which started will be the lineup against Princeton Saturday, with possibly one exception. That is at left end where Avery played Tuesday. Either he or Gallauer will start the game in that position Saturday. Gallauer played tackle part of the day where he played at the end of last season. The feature of the day was the return of Bomeliser to the lineup.

Wheeler has been running the team in fine shape, but was taken out and Cornell went in. Cornell played a smashing game and made a touchdown on a quarterback run, after which Philbin was called back into the game to kick the goal. That was all the scoring.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS, 1912

Compiled by Irwin M. Howe, American League Statistician

Player	Opponents	G.	P.	A.	H.	R.	B.	S.	W.	L.	T.	P.C.
Wood, Boston	43	244	1234	267	104	12	82	258	7	0	34	5.872
Johnson, Wash.	37	229	955	234	98	6	83	119	5	1	28	4.6
Johnson, Wash.	50	246	1321	259	89	16	70	303	11	0	32	12
Combs, Philad.	40	222	942	227	120	10	64	129	1	0	21	10
Benedict, Boston	31	231	830	296	135	3	55	122	2	0	20	10
Baskette, Cleve.	29	116	432	109	50	7	45	51	3	0	8	4
Hall, Boston	34	191	601	178	85	4	70	83	0	0	15	8
Groom, Wash.	43	316	1167	287	133	11	64	179	6	13	10	10
Cashion, Wash.	26	170	569	150	84	5	103	84	11	2	11	6
R. Collins, Boston	27	199	750	192	65	2	42	82	0	0	14	8
White, Chicago	37	234	888	230	108	7	106	97	13	0	17	10
Bender, Philad.	27	171	641	169	63	1	33	90	2	0	13	8
Walsh, Chicago	62	393	1437	322	125	2	94	254	10	5	27	12
Gregg, Cleveland	37	271	983	242	100	10	80	184	9	0	20	13
O'Brien, Boston	37	275	1000	237	107	10	90	115	5	1	18	13
Hughes, Wash.	31	196	744	201	99	6	78	108	4	1	13	10
Handing, Cleve.	39	262	970	250	117	3	79	75	3	0	18	14
Carl Brown, Phila	35	199	721	204	113	9	87	64	6	1	13	11
Willett, Detroit	37	284	1071	281	144	17	84	89	9	0	17	15
Steen, Cleve.	26	143	547	163	75	1	61	63	0	0	8	16
Cleto, Bos.	19	198	757	217	97	1	52	90	5	1	10	8
Lange, Chicago	31	176	611	161	85	4	68	96	5	1	10	10
Houck, Philad.	30	186	632	148	73	12	74	73	7	0	8	8
Pape, Boston	13	48	202	74	36	2	16	17	1	0	1	1
Peters, Chicago	28	108	434	134	72	6	33	30	2	0	1	5
Hamilton, St. L.	41	248	918	228	117	9	86	139	6	0	11	14
Baumgardner, St. L.	30	218	811	222	101	11	70	102	0	0	11	14
White, New York	32	172	643	172	81	8	70	96	8	0	13	10
Morgridge, Chic.	17	64	261	69	32	1	15	31	1	0	3	4
Covington, Det.	14	63	229	58	33	1	17	22	2	0	3	4
R. Mitchell, St. L.	13	62	251	81	36	4	17	22	2	0	3	4
Quinn, New York	18	108	428	139	89	4	23	47	3	0	5	7
Mullin, Detroit	40	214	814	212	112	4	62	88	0	0	12	11
Adams, St. Louis	13	46	193	263	135	2	19	10	3	0	5	8
Kahler, Philad.	41	140	563	163	94	1	121	104	4	0	12	10
Kahler, St. L.	37	222	864	260	135	4	55	84	1	0	12	10
W. Mitchell, Cleve.	29	163	622	149	88	7	56	94	10	1	5	8
Ford, New York	30	291	1124	317	165	3	79	113	3	2	13	11
Powell, St. Louis	32	235	847	248	117	3	82	87	5	0	9	10
Vaughn, N. Y.	27	144	546	141	81	5	70	95	11	0	10	10
Warley, Chicago	39	264	964	256	120	10	82	110	2	0	10	10
Widwell, N. Y.	30	183	708	196	111	6	67	95	6	1	8	10
Works, Detroit	27	157	609	185	101	7	66	64	9	0	5	10
E. Brown, St. L.	23	120	436	122	56	12	42	45	4	0	8	12
Walker, Wash.	9	60	240	72	40	4	18	29	2	1	3	6
Wellman, St. L.	8	48	185	42	19	0	3	24	1	0	2	4
Pennock, Philad.	17	56	183	48	31	3	30	38	2	0	1	2
Krapp, Cleve.	9	58	209	57	37	4	42	22	6	1	2	5
Crabb, Chic.	9	52	195	54	24	4	24	16	2	0	3	5
Morgan, Philad.	16	63	232	64	31	3	51	47	0	0	3	6
Alison, St. L.	31	169	626	171	102	6	49	43	7	1	12	7
C. Brown, St. L.	16	64	240	69	36	3	33	28	3	0	1	3
Fisher, New York	17	90	343	107	70	2	32	47	5	0	2	8
Petty, St. L.	17	82	308	83	45	7	25	25	1	0	2	9
Engle, Wash.	17	75	277	71	41	4	50	29	1	0	1	5
Davis, New York	10	54	208	61	32	0	28	22	2	0	1	5
George, Cleve.	11	44	135	60	40	2	13	13	1	0	0	5

FINAL SCRIMMAGE FOR DARTMOUTH PLANNED TODAY

Tomorrow to Be Devoted to Signal Practice and Friday the Squad Will Come to Auburndale

HANOVER, N. H.—Scrimmage for the Dartmouth football squad probably will end today and the remaining time before the men leave Friday morning for the Woodland Park hotel at Auburndale will probably be devoted to signal practice. Today it is planned to have the second string men line up against the freshmen to get a little practice in the new formations which are being tried out and upon which the hopes of Dartmouth must depend in the Harvard contest Saturday.

For full hour Tuesday the dozen Dartmouth football coaches assisted in putting the semi-final touches on the varsity eleven during a hard scrimmage with the freshmen. Coach Cavanaugh had several new formations which the eleven has been practicing since the Princeton game, but which had not been tried but were sprung on the freshmen. Although practice was entirely secret, it is understood about the college today that the success of these plays was almost complete, and that by means of them the freshmen were scored on at will.

In the scrimmage the lineup was "practically what it will be Saturday," it is believed. Hogsett and Loudon alternated at left end, and both were in great form. The former seems to be back in fine condition and his work seemed to keep the whole team on edge.

Englehorn was at left tackle, playing his usual high-grade football. A surprise was sprung when Dunbar was shifted from right tackle to left guard, displacing Rogers and Hinman.

Gibson is at his old position at center, with Captain Bennett playing at his right. Estep has so improved since the Princeton game that he has been reinstated at left tackle, while right end was taken care of Tuesday by Barends. The regular backfield, with the addition of Curtis, who substituted for Morey at right half, was in action all the time during the scrimmage.

MANY CHANGES IN OFFICIALS OF THE U. S. G. A.

NEW YORK—A complete revision in officers and committeemen of the United States Golf Association will be made according to a report made public by the nominating committee today. Robert C. Watson, secretary, is slated to succeed Silas M. Strawn of Chicago, as president. Milton Dargan of Atlanta, is to take the place of Joseph S. Clark of Philadelphia as first vice-president. Max K. Behr of Morris county is to become secretary.

Even the nominating committee, which now consists of Charles B. MacDonald of the National Golf Links of America, G. Herbert Windler of the Country Club of Brookline, Joseph A. Janney, Jr., of the Philadelphia Cricket Club; William V. Kelley of the Chicago Golf Club and Eben M. Byers of the Allegheny Country Club, is entirely changed.

The new nominating committee is to consist of Daniel Chauncey of Garden City, Herbert Jaques of Brookline, Samuel Y. Heebner of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, J. F. Byers of the Allegheny Country Club and Alexander H. Revell of the Chicago Golf Club.

This ticket will be voted on at the annual meeting of the association here on the evening of Jan. 11. It is planned to precede the meeting with a dinner for golfers, and a meeting of the executive committee will be held previous to the dinner.

SALARY LIMIT CHIEF TOPIC CONSIDERED BY MINOR LEAGUES

"Sliding Scale" Likely to Be Adopted at Milwaukee Meeting but Not Without Opposition

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The salary limit is the principal question before the National Association of Minor Leagues at its meetings here today and tomorrow. That this will not be settled without a sharp contest is agreed and it may drag out into a prolonged wrangle.

It is said today that a "sliding scale" salary limit probably will be adopted. This was the opinion of several magnates who discussed the matter at the brief opening session of the association's annual meeting Tuesday.

According to a plan informally broached, a limit for each league, graded according to its class, will be proposed and after some possible adjustment of detail will become a rule, the magnates predicted.

Serious opposition to a salary limit that they thought would tend to "impair the quality of baseball" developed among representatives of the American Association and International league. Some magnates appeared to expect confusion from the "sliding scale" and several favored deposit with the league president of all players' salary money and a penalty for payment to a player of sums other than the acknowledged contract price.

After President M. H. Sexton called the meeting to order reports were read, routine preliminary business was disposed of, credentials examined and committees appointed. In the crowd which thronged the hotel where the meeting was held were the leading baseball men of the country.

One of the trades announced was the exchange of Connie Mack of shortstop Fahey, pitcher Crabb and fielder Magert to Los Angeles for fielder Daley.

SIDELINE NOTES

Crowthers, the little Brown quarterback, played a wonderful game against Yale.

Morey is playing a wonderful plunging game for Dartmouth this fall and his punting is exceptionally good.

Vanderbilt has a great center in Morgan. He is oft in height and was one of the best sportsmen ever seen on Soldiers field.

Coach Robinson of Brown says that Harvard will have to rely on her superior punting and drop kicking for a victory over Yale.

That drop kicking pays is shown from the fact that Harvard has scored 33 of her points this way this fall. Millholland made one and Brickley the rest.

McGugin, who is coaching the Vanderbilt eleven this year, is a former University of Michigan player, and received his instructions from "Hurry up" Yost.

They are beginning to talk against Yale's coaching system the same way they did the year F. J. Daly was captain. There won't be any more adverse remarks should Yale win her remaining games.

Both Swarthmore and Penn. State, two of the teams that have beaten University of Pennsylvania this fall, are coached by former Pennsylvania stars. Looks as if Pennsylvania had better look up some of her former players and get one for her own eleven.

Despite the poor showing of the Cornell eleven this fall every one at the university, from the president down, is behind Coach Sharpe. Many things have handicapped the famous Yale star this year, but it is felt by all that he is building up a system that will bear watching next year.

DEMAREST AND SUTTON WIN
NEW YORK—George Sutton and Calvin Demarest, both of Chicago, were winners in Tuesday night's games in the 18.2 balk line billiard championship tournament in progress here. Sutton easily defeated Albert Taylor of Milwaukee, 500 to 201, running out in the twenty-fourth inning. Demarest outclassed Kodji Yamada of Japan, 500 to 280, play lasting 30 innings.

REINSTATE T. J. HALPIN
NEW YORK—The Amateur Athletic Union has announced the lifting of the suspension against T. J. Halpin of Boston, national quarter mile champion. Halpin was suspended by the English A. A. but following an investigation by the New England Association has been reinstated.

HARVARD SWIMMERS TO MEET
There will be a meeting of all candidates for the Harvard University swimming team, including water polo players, in Claverly hall this evening. Capt. J. R. Macdonough '13 will outline the work for the season.

PRINCETON MEN ARE OPTIMISTIC AS TO YALE GAME

PRINCETON, N. J.—There is considerable optimism among Princeton students today over the result against Yale Saturday. Again Tuesday the Princetonians were rushed through almost an hour and a half at continuous scrimmage and once again the varsity left the field with the score a tie. This time it was 9-9. The scrub attack was phenomenally strengthened by Thompson and Boland, both of whom are ineligible for varsity honors and the Tigers were pushed hard at every stage.

All of the regulars got into the scrimmage and all of them came out in good shape. The squad of coaches, which now number 18, followed every play.

The scrubs took the lead early in the scrimmage, when they pushed the ball within the shadow of the varsity goal and Boland turned a beautiful field goal from the 25-yard line. Thompson followed a little later with a touchdown on a mass play.

Baker made the first varsity score with an accurate field goal from the 35-yard line. The first team's lone touchdown came in the scrimmage, when Harry Walker, substituting at end for Wight, scooped up a fumbled punt and covered 50 yards to the goal line. It was the third time this year that young Walker has forced himself in the limelight by making this play.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We have spoken so much of the great triumvirate; Vardon, Braid and J. H. Taylor, the three who have divided 14 British championships between them. They make an interesting study because they are all so different from one another and some day I am to write a comparative sketch. Just now we are going to speak of Taylor whom some people are inclined to think has done nothing lately. True he has not won the British or the News of the World tournaments in the last three years like the other two, but he has by no means been unsuccessful otherwise. He captured the open championship of Germany at Baden-Baden last August. Some one perhaps says "Golf is new in the Vardon and that is not to be compared with the other two performances." Yes, golf is new there, but look at Taylor's fellow-countrymen who also competed. Does it not need great golf to win from a field in which we find Ray, Horne, Duncan, Vardon, Tom Ball, finishing after you in the order named with Renouf, Mayo, Herd, Tom Williamson and Hopburn lower down the list also three fine French players, Lafigue, Biarritz, Tellier, of Dieppe and Jean Gassiat of Chantilly who carried off the championship of his own country from all the pick of British golfers. Taylor and Ray tied with a total for four rounds of 279 and they played off over nine holes. The 28 which Taylor accomplished then against Ray's 34 was mar

Leading Events in Athletic World

MINNESOTA FACES WISCONSIN IN BIG WESTERN CONTEST

Winner of This Match on Saturday Is Expected to Capture Conference Football Championship

BOTH TEAMS STRONG

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wisconsin	3	0	1.000
Minnesota	2	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	.800
Illinois	1	1	.500
Purdue	1	2	.333
Iowa	1	3	.250
Northwestern	1	3	.250
Indiana	0	4	.000

GAMES SATURDAY
 Wisconsin at Minnesota.
 Chicago at Illinois.
 Cornell at Michigan.
 Iowa at Ames.
 Washington at Missouri.
 Kansas at Nebraska.
 Wash. at M. A. C.
 Transylvania at Notre Dame.
 Rose Polytechnic at Purdue.
 Monmouth at Lake Forest.
 Knox at Beloit.
 Loyola at Dixon.
 De Paul at Wm. & Vash. I.
 Penn. State at Ohio State.
 Case at Oberlin.
 Grinnell at Drake.
 Kalamazoo at Olivet.
 Case at Oberlin.
 Marquette at St. Louis.
 Washington at Missouri.

CHICAGO—Western football is at the crux of the 1912 season this week. It is altogether likely that the western conference championship will be decided Saturday when Wisconsin and Minnesota meet at Minneapolis. These are the only two unbeaten teams in the league, and it would be a decided reversal of form for the winner of this contest to meet defeat in the final games of the season next week. The possibilities are, though not the probabilities, that Wisconsin may win this game and lose to Iowa next week, or that Minnesota will win from Wisconsin and lose to Chicago, or that the game will result in a tie, any one of which results would complicate the championship and throw the title to Chicago, who has won the most games but has been beaten by Wisconsin. If either of the leaders loses a game Chicago becomes favorite.

If Illinois wins from Chicago at Champaign Saturday the downstate team will only tie with the Maroons for third place, but if the Maroons win they jump into second place past the loser of the Wisconsin-Minnesota contest. These two are the only games this week having a bearing on the title race. Next week all the "big eight" eleven are playing their final contests in intra-conference games.

Wisconsin rules clear favorite over Minnesota, though the game should be hard played and marked by no large one-sided score. The Gophers have made wonderful progress since the opening of the season when they were trounced by South Dakota. It looked at the start as though they were out of the question this year, with only one veteran in the line-up, but Coach Williams has developed an aggregation that is representing Minnesota in the old-time creditable fashion, and defeated Iowa and Illinois so far. The long standing intense rivalry between the two schools combined with the strength of both teams, insures a pretty contest at the four city.

Wisconsin's team is older at the game—a complete line-up of veterans—and they know more football than Minnesota. But a team like the Gophers that can defeat Iowa 56 to 7 and Illinois 13 to 0 must be reckoned with. The Badger defense is stronger than Minnesota. The line, from Captain Hoeftel at one end to Ostie at the other, is almost impregnable to straight football attack, which cannot be said of the Gopher line, and the Badgers are surer and quicker tacklers than the Minnesota backs.

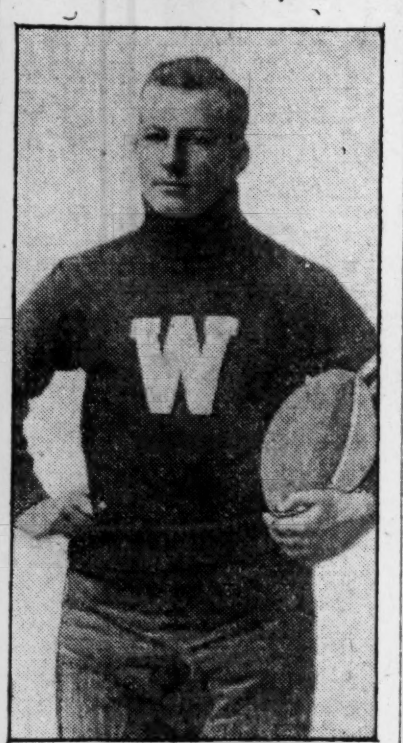
At Illinois the game with Chicago, while it has little bearing on the title race, is certain to be interesting, as here also two old rivals meet and the performance this season warrant the prediction of a close contest. Purdue, beaten by Chicago 7 to 0, held Illinois 9 to 9 last week, but in the Purdue-Chicago game there was hardly a score difference in the two teams. Then Purdue walked over Northwestern two weeks ago 21 to 6 and all the Maroons could do to the Purple last week was 3 to 0.

If Chicago is going to beat Illinois the Maroons will have to take a decided brace over their form last week. In view of the lateness of the season the Chicago team put up a miserable exhibition against Northwestern, and it was not by virtue of consistent football that they managed to squeeze out with the large end of the score. There was no department of the game in which they were not open to serious criticism. Absence from the lineup of the regular quarterback, Paine, and the star end, Vruwink, the pair who have been some successful handling forward passes, no doubt had a serious effect on the team, and to this may be attributed the gross weakness in spots of the play.

CLYMER TO MANAGE BUFFALO

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—William Clymer, president and principal owner of the Wilkesbarre Baseball club of the New York State league, has signed a contract to manage the Buffalo team of the International league next year.

Western Football Leader Whose Team Will Battle With Minnesota for Title



CAPT. M. E. HOEFTEL '13
Wisconsin varsity football team

FINE SQUAD OF COACHES DRIVING YALE TEAM HARD

All Hands Realize That Much Has Got to Be Done to Get Team in Shape for Princeton Game

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With only one more day on which the players who will start the Princeton game can be given scrimmage work, Head Coach Howe has mapped out a hard schedule for this afternoon. All of the first string men will be put through a long session under the eyes of the large corps of coaches who have assembled here.

All hands realize that there is much work yet to be done in order to get the team in any kind of shape to meet Princeton Saturday, and the players will get little chance to rest this afternoon. Many more coaches joined the staff Tuesday afternoon at Yale field and probably there has never been a greater aggregation of working coaches together. The list was: Walter Camp, Shellen, Sanford, Coy, Lilley, J. W. Field, George Goss, Glass, Fred Murphy, Dewitt Cokeran, Guy Hutchinson, Ford Johnson, Crock, Ralph Bloomer, Brown and Frank Butterworth.

These coaches put the Yale varsity through a hard scrimmage in which the varsity managed to score three touchdowns and the scrubs never got nearer the Yale goal line than the 20-yard mark. There were many changes in the course of the scrimmage, but the lineup which started will be the lineup against Princeton Saturday, with possibly one exception. That is at left end where Avery played Tuesday. Either he or Gallauer will start the game in that position Saturday. Gallauer played tackle part of the day where he played at the end of last season. The feature of the day was the return of Domesier to the lineup.

Wheeler has been running the team in line shape, but was taken out and Cornell went in. Cornell played a smashing game and made a touchdown on a quarterback run, after which Philbin was called back into the game to kick the goal. That was all the scoring.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS, 1912

Compiled by Irwin M. Howe, American League Statistician

	G.	P.	H.	R.	B.	S.	W.	T.	P.	C.
Opponents	W.	L.	T.	P.	B.	S.	W.	T.	P.	C.
Wood, Boston	37	25	12	12	82	258	11	0	34	5
Plank, Philadelphia	37	25	12	12	82	258	11	0	34	5
Johnson, Washington	30	24	13	21	70	203	11	0	32	12
Combs, Philadelphia	29	20	12	12	64	130	1	10	7	10
Redburn, Boston	41	23	8	50	83	206	93	5	122	2
Baskette, Cleveland	29	11	4	14	59	7	46	51	3	0
Hall, Boston	34	19	1	70	83	0	0	15	3	0
Groom, Washington	43	11	11	267	133	5	19	6	24	13
Cashion, Washington	26	17	0	150	8	103	84	11	2	11
Peters, Chicago	27	19	2	122	88	7	42	82	0	14
Dubuc, Detroit	37	25	9	221	106	7	109	97	16	0
Bender, Philadelphia	27	17	1	161	63	1	33	90	2	13
Walsh, Chicago	32	18	1	147	132	25	94	11	27	12
Gregg, Cleveland	37	27	1	193	242	99	10	184	9	8
O'Brien, Boston	37	27	1	193	242	99	10	184	9	8
Hughes, Washington	31	19	1	174	201	99	6	78	108	1
Blanding, Cleveland	39	26	2	170	259	117	3	79	75	3
Carl Brown, Philadelphia	35	19	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Willett, Detroit	37	28	1	107	281	144	17	84	89	0
Steen, Cleveland	26	14	1	163	75	1	45	61	3	0
Cloutier, Boston	37	27	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Loane, Chicago	31	17	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Houck, Philadelphia	30	18	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Pape, Boston	37	27	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Peters, Chicago	28	18	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
White, Chicago	32	17	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Hamilton, St. L.	41	24	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Beaumer, St. L.	39	21	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Benz, Chicago	17	23	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Morgridge, Chicago	17	23	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Beaumer, St. L.	39	21	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
R. Mitchell, St. L.	13	62	1	251	81	36	4	17	22	2
Works, Detroit	37	28	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
McConnell, N. Y.	23	17	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Adams, St. L.	31	18	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Kahler, Cleveland	41	14	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Lake, St. L.	37	22	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
C. Brown, St. L.	16	64	1	249	60	26	3	37	28	3
Warbur, New York	39	25	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Powell, St. L.	32	23	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Vaughn, N. Y.	16	64	1	249	60	26	3	37	28	3
Childwell, N. Y.	30	18	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Works, Detroit	37	28	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
E. Brown, St. L.	23	17	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
R. Walker, Washington	37	27	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Wells, St. L.	31	18	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Pennock, Philadelphia	17	50	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Krapp, Cleveland	9	58	1	209	57	37	4	42	22	6
Crabb, Chicago	9	52	1	185	34	24	2	14	12	0
Morgan, Philadelphia	10	93	1	382	75	56	5	51	47	3
Allison, St. L.	31	18	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
C. Brown, St. L.	16	64	1	249	60	26	3	37	28	3
Fisher, New York	17	50	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Petty, St. L.	17	50	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Engle, Washington	17	50	1	171	204	113	9	87	64	1
Davis, New York	10	54	1	208	61	43	3	28	22	2
George, Cleveland	11	44	1	135	60	40	2	18	15	1

FINAL SCRIMMAGE FOR DARTMOUTH PLANNED TODAY

Tomorrow to Be Devoted to Signal Practice and Friday the Squad Will Come to Auburndale

HANOVER, N. H.—Scrimmage for the Dartmouth football squad probably will end today and the remaining time before the men leave here Friday morning for the Woodland Park hotel at Auburndale will probably be devoted to signal practice. Today it is planned to have the second string men line up against the freshmen to get a little practice in the new formations which are being tried out and upon which the hopes of Dartmouth must depend in the Harvard contest Saturday.

For full hour Tuesday the dozen Dartmouth football coaches assisted in putting the semi-final touches on the varsity eleven during a hard scrimmage with the freshmen. Coach Cavanaugh had several new formations which the eleven has been practicing since the Princeton game, but which had not been tried but were sprung on the freshmen. Although practice was entirely secret, it is understood about the college today that the success of these plays was almost complete, and that by means of them the freshmen were scored on at will.

In the scrimmage the lineup was practically what it will be Saturday, it is believed. Hogsett and Loudon alternated at left end, and both were in great form. The former seems to be back in fine condition and his work seemed to keep the whole team on edge.

Englehorn was at left tackle, playing his usual high-grade football. A surprise was sprung when Dunbar was shifted from right tackle to left guard, displacing Rogers and Hinman.

Gibson is at his old position at center, with Captain Bennett playing at his right. Estep has so improved since the Princeton game that he has been reinstated at left tackle, while right end was taken care of Tuesday by Barends. The regular backfield, with the addition of Curtis, who substituted for Morey at right half, was in action all the time during the scrimmage.

MANY CHANGES IN OFFICIALS OF THE U. S. G. A.

NEW YORK—A complete revision in officers and committeemen of the United States Golf Association will be made according to a report made public by the nominating committee today. Robert C. Watson, secretary, is slated to succeed Silas M. Strawn of Chicago, as president. Milton Dargan of Atlanta, is to take the place of Joseph S. Clark of Philadelphia as first vice-president. Max K. Behr of Morris county is to become secretary.

Even the nominating committee, which now consists of Charles B. MacDonald of the National Golf Links of America, G. Herbert Windler of the Country Club of Brookline, Joseph A. Janney, Jr., of the Philadelphia Cricket Club; William V. Kelley of the Chicago Golf Club and Eben M. Byers of the Allegheny Country Club, is entirely changed.

The new nominating committee is to consist of Daniel Chauncey of Garden City, Herbert Jacques of Brookline, Samuel Y. Heebner of the Philadelphia Cricket Club; J. F. Byers of the Allegheny Country Club and Alexander H. Reviel of the Chicago Golf Club.

This ticket will be voted on at the annual meeting of the association here on the evening of Jan. 11. It is planned to precede the meeting with a dinner for golfers, and a meeting of the executive committee will be held previous to the dinner.

SALARY LIMIT CHIEF TOPIC CONSIDERED BY MINOR LEAGUES

"Sliding Scale" Likely to Be Adopted at Milwaukee Meeting but Not Without Opposition

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The salary limit is the principal question before the National Association of Minor Leagues at its meetings here today and tomorrow. That this will not be settled without a sharp contest is agreed and it may drag out into a prolonged wrangle.

It is said today that a "sliding scale" salary limit probably will be adopted. This was the opinion of several magnates who discussed the matter at the brief opening session of the association's annual meeting Tuesday.

According to a plan informally broached, a limit for each league, graded according to its class, will be proposed and after some possible adjustment of detail will become a rule, the magnates predicted.

Serious opposition to a salary limit that they thought would tend to "impair the quality of baseball" developed among representatives of the American Association and International League. Some magnates appeared to expect confusion from the "sliding scale" and several favored deposit with the league president of all players' salary money and a penalty for payment to a player of sums other than the acknowledged contract price.

After President M. H. Sexton called the meeting to order reports were read, routine preliminary business was disposed of, credentials examined and committees appointed. In the crowd which thronged the hotel where the meeting was held were the leading baseball men of the country.

One of the trades announced was the exchange of Connie Mack of shortstop Fahey, pitcher Crabb and fielder Maggett to Los Angeles for fielder Daley.

SIDELINE NOTES

Crowthers, the little Brown quarterback, played a wonderful game against Yale.

Morey is playing a wonderful plunging game for Dartmouth this fall and his punting is exceptionally good.

Vanderbilt has a great center in Morgan. He is off in height and was one of the best sportsmen ever seen on Soldiers field.

Coach Robinson of Brown says that Harvard will have to rely on her superior punting and drop kicking for a victory over Yale.

That drop kicking pays is shown from the fact that Harvard has scored 33 of her points this way this fall. Millholland made one and Brickley the rest.

McGugin, who is coaching the Vanderbilt eleven this year, is a former University of Michigan player, and received his instructions from "Hurry up" Yost.

They are beginning to talk against Yale's coaching system the same way they did the year F. J. Daly was captain. There won't be any more adverse remarks should Yale win her remaining games.

Both Swarthmore and Penn. State, two of the teams that have beaten University of Pennsylvania this fall, are coached by former Pennsylvania stars. Looks as if Pennsylvania had better look up some of her former players and get one for her own eleven.

Despite the poor showing of the Cornell eleven this fall every one at the university, from the president down, is behind Coach Sharpe. Many things have handicapped the famous Yale star this year, but it is felt by all that he is building up a system that will bear watching next year.

DEMAREST AND SUTTON WIN

NEW YORK—George Sutton and Calvin Demarest, both of Chicago, were winners in Tuesday night's games in the 182 ball line billiard championship tournament in progress here. Sutton easily defeated Albert Taylor of Milwaukee, 500 to 201, running out in the twenty-fourth inning. Demarest outclassed Kodji Yamada of Japan, 500 to 280, play lasting 30 innings.

REINSTATE T. J. HALPIN

NEW YORK—The Amateur Athletic Union has announced the lifting of the suspension against T. J. Halpin of Boston, national quarter mile champion. Halpin was suspended by the English A. A. but following an investigation by the New England Association has been reinstated.

HARVARD SWIMMERS TO MEET

There will be a meeting of all candidates for the Harvard University swimming team, including water polo players, in Claverly hall this evening. Capt. J. R. Macdonough '13 will outline the work for the season.

PRINCETON MEN ARE OPTIMISTIC AS TO YALE GAME

PRINCETON, N. J.—There is considerable optimism among Princeton students today over the result against Yale Saturday. Again Tuesday the Princetonians were rushed through almost an hour and a half at continuous scrimmage and once again the varsity left the field with the score a tie. This time it was 9-9. The scrub attack was phenomenally strengthened by Thompson and Boland, both of whom are ineligible for varsity honors and the Tigers were pushed hard at every stage.

All of the regulars got into the scrimmage and all of them came out in good shape. The squad of coaches, which now number 18, followed every play.

The scrubs took the lead early in the scrimmage, when they pushed the ball within the shadow of the varsity goal and Boland turned a beautiful field goal from the 25-yard line. Thompson followed a little later with a touchdown on a mass play.

Baker made the first varsity score with an accurate field goal from the 35-yard line. The first team's lone touchdown came in the scrimmage, when Harry Waller, substituting at end for Wight, scooped up a fumbling punt and covered 50 yards to the goal line. It was the third time this year that young Waller has forced himself in the limelight by making this play.

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We have spoken so much of the great triumvirate; Vardon, Braid and J. H. Taylor, the three who have divided 14 British championships between them. They make an interesting study because they are all so different from one another and some day I am to write a comparative sketch. Just now we are going to speak of Taylor whom some people are inclined to think has done nothing lately. True he has not won the British or the News of the World tournaments in the last three years like the other two, but he has by no means been unsuccessful otherwise. He captured the open championship of Germany at Baden-Baden last August. Some one perhaps says "Golf is new in the States, and that is not to be compared with the other two performances." Yes, golf is new there, but look at Taylor's fellow-countrymen who also competed. Does it not seem great golf to win from a field in which we find Ray, Horne, Duncan, Vardon, Tom Ball, finishing after you in the order named with Renouf, Mayo, Herd, Tom Williamson and Hepburn lower down the list also three fine French players, Lafitte, Biarritz, Teller of Dieppe and Jean Gassiat of Chantilly who carried off the championship of his own country from all the pick of British golfers. Taylor and Ray tied with a total for four rounds of 279 and they played off over nine holes. The 28 which Taylor accomplished then against Ray's 34 was marvellous golf well worthy of the mid-Surrey professional's previous record and showing that he still deserved his place beside Vardon and Braid, especially when it is remembered that the course was not in the best of condition.

Taylor is a short sturdy man with powerful shoulders. Like Ray, his club is almost below his shoulder at the top of his swing, and his style is one you never forget. As most people know, he is the greatest exponent of the pitched masher shot, and in his many well-written articles, all of which show a strong sense of humor, we always find him picking out any pitched shot which proved useful to the man that played it. Taylor never forgets to comment on it, nor to add that he strongly favors the pitched shot. His delight when such a shot is the means of winning a hole is almost boyish. Taylor has a cheery, happy disposition, and is a tremendous favorite with his fellow-professionals. The Glasgow Herald says:

Of Taylor's early days at Westward Ho! the most interesting incident he has recorded was how he acquired proficiency in masher pitching. He cultivated it by practice at a few holes made by the caddies on the sandhills near the old clubhouse. It was the usual thing among the gentlemen who played at Westward Ho! to give their caddies a bottle of ginger ale with their lunch money, and that every boy staked his ginger ale against an opponent in play at the short holes during the interval.

"I have a pleasing recollection of the fact," observes Taylor, "that in this way I had usually at least two bottles of ginger ale as my portion." The taste thus acquired by Taylor for that innocuous beverage has (one might say in the hackneyed phrase) stood him in good stead ever since, for it has been his chief refreshment throughout his golfing life.

"I am not abusing any confidence when I state that both President McAleer and Manager Stahl look with favor on such a series," stated Mr. McRoy. "It would not only mean some corking good practice for both teams, but would net enough money at the gates to enable both clubs to pay all expenses for the trip South. It is up to Dreyfuss and Clarke; our side is willing."

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Commerce Men in Montreal to See Grand Trunk Chief

CONFERENCE HELD IN THE STATE HOUSE WITH GOVERNOR FOSS

(Continued from page one)

roads will be for the better interests of New England, is the substance of a telegram received today by Mayor Fitzgerald from President Chamberlin, in answer to a message sent to Montreal today.

Mayor Fitzgerald talked with President Joseph B. Russell of the Chamber of Commerce and told him that he felt that President Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk should come to Boston, where he could learn first-hand all the information necessary.

The mayor asked President Russell to telegraph David O. Ives, transportation manager of the Chamber of Commerce, who is in Montreal, asking him to get President Chamberlin to agree to come to Boston at once.

The mayor also telegraphed to Mr. Ives after his conference with Governor Foss, asking him to urge President Chamberlin to come to this city as a matter of good faith to Boston.

The mayor's telegram to Manager Ives reads: "Had conference with Governor Foss this morning and he joins in my request that President Chamberlin come to Boston to confer with public officials and business interests. Talked with President Russell of Chamber of Commerce, and he is of the same opinion. Will you urge President Chamberlin to do this as a matter of good faith to Boston?"

"I shall try to get the controlling interest of the Atlantic ocean first, and then I shall not need the controlling interest of the Cape Cod canal," said Charles S. Mellen today, in answer to one of three questions which was if he was attempting to get the controlling interest in the canal.

The other two questions follow: Q.—What are the details of the proposed traffic arrangement between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk referred to by Mr. Mellen in the statement given out by him yesterday?

A.—Inasmuch as no agreement has been perfected it is premature to discuss the terms of the same.

Q.—In the statement of Mr. Byrnes appearing in the newspapers of yesterday it is said that Mr. Mellen has been at various times in communication with President Chamberlin and thinks it probable that an agreement as to traffic also will be made. In a statement from Mr. Chamberlin he says this is not so. What can be said about this?

A.—That Mr. Mellen has met Mr. Chamberlin several times but not within a week or so.

Q.—Does the proposed traffic agreement contain a decision that the work of constructing the southern New England extension into Boston and Providence shall be abandoned?

A.—There is no agreement as yet.

Mr. Warman, who came out from the conference with the Governor first said that he believed in President Chamberlin as much as he believed in President Hays, and he believes that Mr. Chamberlin will do what he says he will do, and he had said he would build to Boston.

Mayor Fitzgerald said that the Governor was waiting for a statement from Mr. Chamberlin which he believed would come today before any definite steps were taken. The communication from Mr. Chamberlin before any definite steps were taken.

The mayor said that this problem was of vital importance to the state, that it was a question of fulfilling good faith on the part of the Grand Trunk and that he believed for that reason that Mr. Chamberlin should be on the ground here where the matter could be discussed to the satisfaction of all parties.

The mayor said that if the city could not raise the requisite number of millions for the building of the road it ought not to have one. He believed that now was the opportunity for the city to assert itself more than it had ever done before in its history and that the Grand Trunk would feel obliged to come to the port.

After Real Facts

Official representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are in Montreal today for conferences with Edson J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railway in an effort to obtain definite knowledge of the road's plans concerning its extensions into Massachusetts; representatives of the state of Rhode Island are to be sent on a similar errand, and, meanwhile, Earl H. Fitzhugh, president of the Southern New England, left the city for Providence, and Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven system, arrived at his office at the South station.

Mr. Mellen conferred with R. D. Gillette of Westfield, a street railway official; James Brady, a railroad contractor, and B. F. Campbell, vice-president of the New Haven road, at breakfast at the Touraine this morning. While the New Haven party was at the table Mr. Fitzhugh and Ezra H. Baker of the Grand Trunk, were at a nearby table but other than pleasant exchange of greetings there was no conversation between the representatives of the rival railroad systems.

Mr. Mellen's Statement

Soon after Mr. Mellen had gone into conference with Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-

president of the New Haven road, the following statement was given out:

"Mr. Mellen has only to say in connection with the newspaper stories regarding the relations of the New Haven with the Grand Trunk that he has known Mr. Chamberlin for many years and does not believe for one minute that he (Mr. Chamberlin) would make any statement regarding this or any other matter that was not strictly true. Whatever statement, therefore, Mr. Chamberlin may make regarding present or future relations of the two companies may be relied upon without question and it is unnecessary for Mr. Mellen to confirm or otherwise."

Mr. Chamberlin is reported as having said yesterday that the business men of New England need have no doubt as to the completion of the proposed railroad lines to Boston and to Providence and that no agreement is under consideration between the New Haven and Grand Trunk roads. Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven system, reiterates his assertions previously made as from President Mellen that traffic negotiations are pending between the two systems. Mr. Fitzhugh was unable to give any more definite information today than yesterday when he said he had not been a party to any agreements.

Mr. Wickersham Inquires

Attorney-General Wickersham at Washington is giving the problem of reported traffic agreement between the roads and resultant abandonment of construction work on the Grand Trunk extensions personal attention and it is believed that if the facts bear out the story he will order an investigation.

David O. Ives, transportation expert of the Chamber of Commerce, who was in conference with Mr. Fitzhugh and later advised the executive committee of the chamber yesterday, is in Montreal today, accompanied by Charles J. Hubbard of the chamber committee on transportation, commissioned to obtain from Mr. Chamberlin explicit information for the chamber. Joseph B. Russell, president of the chamber, telegraphed the mission of the chamber's representatives to Mr. Chamberlin requesting that the latter give them full information.

Governor Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island has requested Mr. Chamberlin to stop at Providence on his way to New York and confer with him at the State House. Governor Pothier received a telegram yesterday from Mr. Chamberlin, stating that he would be in New York Thursday and Friday and would be pleased to discuss the situation with him at the Waldorf-Astoria at that time. The Governor at once wired back asking Mr. Chamberlin to stop off at Providence.

Mr. Chamberlin, in an interview given to a Boston Globe correspondent at Montreal, says:

"We are greatly interested in New England, and do not propose to forfeit the good will of the people of New England by any settlement with the New Haven on the basis of the abandonment of our plans for the development of our New England lines."

"The business men of Boston and Providence and other New England cities need have no concern because we have suspended construction work on the Southern New England. We shall build the railroad into Providence and we shall build the railroad to Boston under the charters we have secured. No traffic arrangement will interfere with our plans."

According to the interview Mr. Chamberlin denied the report from Boston that negotiations between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk promised a settlement of the controversy upon the basis of the admission of the Grand Trunk into Boston & Maine and New Haven territory on equal terms with other roads in competition for business.

Mr. Chamberlin it is reported, read the statement issued in Boston by Mr. Byrnes published in a Montreal morning newspaper and regarding the contemplated traffic agreement mentioned by Mr. Byrnes, said he was ignorant of any such understanding.

"I have not the pleasure of Mr. Byrnes' acquaintance," said Mr. Chamberlin, "although of course I know of him. I do know, however, there is no traffic arrangement with the New Haven under consideration now that has not been talked of off and on for the past 15 years with the Boston & Maine management. We never did much business in New Haven territory. But formerly we did handle a great deal of traffic in Boston & Maine territory. But discrimination against us, due to the policy of the New Haven management, has greatly reduced our traffic."

Opposition Is Claimed

"They have used every influence to prevent the development of our natural business in New England by refusing traffic arrangements."

"When every one and every influence is working persistently against you, you know you cannot accomplish very much. The only way to meet such competition is by owning our own lines into the New England commercial and manufacturing centers, and that is what we propose to do."

"I have a very keen interest in New England and I want to see those extensions to Providence and Boston completed. I have every assurance they will be completed. I assure you we would not have stopped work if we had not been forced to."

"The difficulty is to raise money during the state of apprehension that exists in the money markets, owing to the uncertainty as to what the Balkan war may lead."

Mayor Fitzgerald invites Mr. Chamber-

lain to come to Boston in the following telegram:

"Have just talked with Mr. Fitzhugh and while he assures me that the Grand Trunk project of entering Boston has not been given up, he seems to be in the dark about many matters that are of vital concern to Boston's interests. No people ever entered more heartily into a project than the people of this community when the Grand Trunk appealed for legislation permitting it to enter New England."

"It seems to me, therefore, that as a matter of fairness, you, as the head of this great corporation, should come to Boston and talk the situation over frankly with public officials and business men. If financial difficulties are in the way, Boston capitalists should not be found wanting, and if necessary Massachusetts might well follow the splendid example of Canada and guarantee a certain portion of the securities."

Plenty of Money Here

There is plenty of available money in the city of Boston, according to John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and of the Exchange Trust Company, to finance the operations of the Grand Trunk in Massachusetts and New England.

"There is enough money right here in Boston to build two railroads," Mr. Martin added. "But it is for the Governor to take charge of the situation. It is the man who signed the bill giving the Grand Trunk permission to come here, and he must have known the genuineness of their desire to come before he got us to work for their coming here."

Work on the Southern New England railroad in Webster and Dudley will be suspended tonight or Thursday night, according to an order of E. A. Probat, superintendent of engineers, issued yesterday afternoon.

The men in the employ of the Pinkerton & Reed Construction Co., who are building the road in Webster and Dudley, were at work yesterday, as it was not until late yesterday afternoon that the order to suspend was received. S. N. Reed of the Reed company set up three new steam shovels in the Dudley district yesterday, as he discredited the story that work would be discontinued in this state.

It is said in financial circles that the Grand Trunk is financed entirely with English and Canadian capital and that no capital was sought in Massachusetts or through Massachusetts bankers for the proposed extension into this state. This, for capital, it is understood, is in agreement that no more American capital shall go into the Grand Trunk.

VOLUNTARY CONCERNS PRESENT REASONS FOR NOT CHANGING LAW

Expressing no objection to their companies being placed under state control, attorneys of several companies gave reasons, however, why in their belief no change should be made in the law, before the special commission which is considering the feasibility of legislation to regulate or abolish voluntary associations, at a continued hearing at the State House this morning.

Everett W. Burdett pointed out that in one of the last sections it appears to forbid the holding of stock of voluntary associations by business corporations. He said it may become necessary for associations to reorganize as business corporations, but such a provision might make this impossible.

Bentley W. Warren, representing the New England Investment & Security Company, urged that it should be considered carefully whether it will close the only method by which street railway enterprises may be financed at the present time. Edwin F. Dwyer of Lynn urged the commission to make no change in the present law.

STEAMER MAKES UNIQUE VOYAGE TO THIS PORT

Completing her voyage, unique in the annals of this port, the British steamer Cliftonian, Capt. Owen Jones, arrived here shortly before noon today from Rotterdam, five days late. The vessel has come from Amur, Siberia, the port most distant from Boston.

She left July 1 and, after calling at various Russian ports, stopped at August which is an island 500 miles west of the Philippines. She then proceeded to Borneo, then sailed for Rotterdam and finally to Boston. The distance covered was 16,844 miles. It is said the Cliftonian is the first vessel to come to Boston from Amur. The steam steering gear was put out of order one week ago. The vessel had 4000 tons of cargo, half of which is for Boston and the other half for Philadelphia. Captain Jones is making his first trip to Boston in 13 years.

TECH PAPER SUSPENDS

The Tech, the daily paper at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has suspended publication for the present, it is announced, because of the lack of undergraduate support.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO SPEAK

WASHINGTON—An invitation to make the opening address to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in this city, Dec. 4, was accepted today by President Taft.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

APOLLO CLUB AND MISS HINKLE

With Miss Florence Hinkle as soloist, the Apollo Club of Boston gave the first concert of its forty-second season in Jordan hall Tuesday evening before a good sized audience. The club sang male choruses, under the direction of Emil Mollenhauer, as follows: "Shine Forth O Day," Weinzierl; lullaby, Harker; "Thou Art Repose," Schubert; "Farewell Faint Heart," Brahms; "Estudiantina," Lacome; "Cato's Advice," Huhn; "The Lamp in the West," Parker; "Dreaming," Shelley; "Night Greeting," Krenser; "In the Temple of Muse," Hohn. Miss Hinkle sang solos as follows: "J'ai pleuré en rêve," Hue; Chant provençal, Massenet; "Chère Nuit," Bachelet; "O Komm im Traum," Liszt; "Im Lenz," Cornelius; "Come Unto These Yellow Sands," Purcell; "Her Love Song," Mary T. Salter.

Carl Lamson was accompanist for the club and for the soloist. K. M. Blake played the flute obligato in the Krenser chorus; Grant Drake played the organ in the final chorus by Hohn. In the opening selection there was an incidental quartet work, which was taken by Messrs. Page, Boynton, Freeman and Gustafson. In the closing number there was also incidental quartet passages, which were sung by Messrs. Fitz-Gerald, Glendinning, Denghausen and Babcock.

The Apollo Club, an observer of the civic art trend of the times must think, is between two epochs of artistic service. It is a commonplace saying about the club that it was formerly one of the most serviceable means of expression the community possessed; a means of expression that was both sensitively responsive and technically adequate. It is an equally commonplace saying that the club has withdrawn lately within itself and become a means of entertainment for a very loyal, but comparatively small number of friends. Nearly all the singing societies of the city are in the same situation. And an observer of the civic art trend of the day finds nothing to be discouraged about in the condition. The local societies and their accomplishments are the test, after all, of the popular musical taste and they are the measure of the origination musical genius of the city. And happily the local societies are all keeping their armor in order. They are not in a condition of retreat and disintegration. Notably the Apollo Club is maintaining its standards of performance during the present period of the dominance of purchased art. Indeed, anybody hearing the concert of Tuesday night and comparing it, as far as memory can be trusted to compare it, with the concerts of earlier Apollo days, can only declare that the present choir has the advantage over any former one in point both of technical and of interpretive proficiency.

The inattention of the public of today to the choral side of musical art, the observer is forced to believe, is only temporary. In its heart the community cherishes its singing societies as fondly as it ever did. It is only waiting to find a way to the highest kind of civic usefulness. The old ways of making the singing clubs serviceable means of expression are plainly not to be revived. New ways must be found after the community has firmly established its standards of appreciation. A while yet it must exercise its purchasing power in the international music market and make sure that it can begin a new period of civic art development that will interest the whole world as well as itself. It can not endure the thought, now that it is hopefully entering on a larger career of trade it has ever known before, to have its art anything short of cosmopolitan.

When Bostonians have brought their standards of appreciation to as high a point as the people of any city of Europe they will be prepared to turn about and put their local musical organizations to the task of expressing their aspirations. When that day comes, the fortunate singing societies that have kept their courage high and their technique in fine state of polish will be ready to come in and fulfill a glorious duty. There is no telling how soon such a time may be. The moment the citizens of Boston make a large triumph in their commercial ambition, they will turn at once to their local art forces for self-expression. The purchased art will not then suffice. For purchased art belongs to a time of struggling, ineffectual aspiration. Let the era of accomplished aspiration arrive, and immediately native art will take the lead.

The Apollo Club is bravely awaiting its big opportunity. There will be no uncertainty as to its preparation for its task when the community calls on it. In fact the brilliantly executed, optimistic interpretation of four-part music of Horatio Parker, "The Lamp in the West," had the ring of victory anticipated. The harmonic transparency of the music throughout the program was evidence that the Boston gleemen are intellectual freemen. They are sounding the call of artistic liberty a decade in advance of its general and popular proclamation.

Likewise the artist whom the Apollo committee invited to assist at the first concert sang as one standing consciously at the gate of a new era. Miss Hinkle read her songs with qualities of sentiment which characterize the American soprano voice at its best, at the same time bidding the genius of the people assert itself and half platonically chiding its impetuosity. Such sentiment glowed in an interpretation of works by old masters and new. It shone through a

sober colored scheme of vocal color. It defined itself in a searchingly accurate vocal style.

MISS SCOTNEY IN MONTREAL

Miss Evelyn Scotney, coloratura soprano of the Boston Opera company, will make her first appearance in Montreal tonight, singing Gilda in "Rigoletto."

Miss Scotney was in Boston Tuesday for a brief time, on her way from New York to Montreal. She has been at the Metropolitan opera house singing for Mr. Gatti, with a view to trying light soprano roles in the New York company if Miss Hempel, the artist who has been delayed in coming to America does not in due time appear.

Miss Katherine Lincoln, who gives a song recital at Steiner hall, Thursday evening, Nov. 14, at 8:15 o'clock, has added Prof. Cornelius Rubner's "Mondnacht" to her German group of songs. Prof. Rubner's daughter, Miss Dagmar de C. Rubner, pianist, is to make her first Boston appearance as assisting artist at this recital. Miss Lincoln, by a mistake of the Monitor, was referred to in a Saturday announcement as having been absent from the recital field in recent seasons. Since her last public appearance in Boston, in Potter hall, in March, 1909, she has won approval of audiences and of the press for concert appearances with the Saslavsky string quartet in Bridgeport, Conn., and in Hackensack, N. J., and with Hans Kronold, the cellist, in Newport. Miss Lincoln has also won acclaim for her work in recital at Manchester, N. H. Besides singing in public she has given private concerts in New York city.

Miss Lincoln's assisting artist, Miss Rubner, has played in past seasons with the Symphony orchestras of Pittsburgh and Washington and in Metropolitan opera house Sunday concerts. It is said that she may play during the present season in the Sunday evening concerts at the Boston opera house.

MR. HUBBARD IN BROOKLINE

W. L. Hubbard, lecturer of the Boston Opera company and director of the publicity department, gave the first of his series of talks on Boston opera productions at the town hall, Brookline Tuesday evening, calling out a large and eager audience to hear a discussion of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," the work with which the opera season opens. Mr. Hubbard was assisted by Miss Sherrlov, one of the new sopranos of the opera company.

OPERA HOUSE NOTES

The opera house management announced that seats go on sale this morning at the box office as well as the downtown ticket office at Steiner's for the performance which Mme. Adeline Genee and her company will give at the Boston opera house on Saturday evening, Nov. 16. Mme. Genee will be assisted by Volinin, the Russian dancer, by Mlle. Schmolz, and by a complete ballet and a symphony orchestra under the direction of Nahon Franko.

Mail orders are received for single performances for the regular season of grand opera, prior to the opening of the general sale Nov. 18. Mail reservations must be accompanied by remittance or check. Subscribers who have not yet received their tickets for the coming season are expected to make final payments and call for their tickets during the present week.

BISHOP HAMILTON TO RETIRE

MALDEN, Mass.—Bishop Hamilton, resident bishop of New England, is to be retired at the next New England conference of Methodist churches, which will be held in the Center Methodist church, Malden, next April. Bishop Hamilton, who first entered the ministry in the Maplewood Methodist church, is to preside over the conference.

PLAN FOR 1913 CONVENTION

Boston members of the Beta Theta Pi met last night and planned for the national convention of the fraternity to be held in this city next summer.

PASTOR IS INSTALLED

QUINCY, Mass.—The Rev. Dr. Isaiah N. Sneath, who assumed the pastorate of the Wollaston Congregational church early in September, was last night formally installed.

CANADIANS AND GUESTS PROMOTE MUTUAL AMITY

NEW YORK—Good will between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and acts of mutual helpfulness in development of vast western territories in both countries, were points emphasized at the eighth annual dinner at the Hotel Astor Tuesday night of the Canadian Club of New York.

Men and women who formerly lived in Canada, joined by invited guests, a total assemblage of about 300, toasted "The President," "The King," "The Land of Our Adoption" and "The Land of Our Birth."

T. Kinnard Thomson, president of the Canadian Club, was toastmaster. Messages were read from his royal highness Arthur, Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Col. Samuel Hughes, minister of militia and defense, Ottawa, declared that in

BOSTON FARM LEAGUE ASSURED AS BUSINESS MEN HELP MOVEMENT

Mrs. Haviland H. Lund, who is here from Los Angeles to start a Forward to the Land League, reports that every one of the business men to whom she has personally explained the purpose of the league has promised his individual support. Mrs. Lund probably will conclude her personal canvass this week, after which those who have promised their cooperation will meet for organization. The meeting has been arranged for Thursday at 3 p. m. in the parlors of hotel Bellevue, and will be open to the public.

The Boston league will be affiliated with the national league, but will have its own lecturers and handle its own funds. It will serve to unite all present organizations which have been working to relieve the congestion of Boston's North and West Ends by trying to devise some practical way to get families to cultivate small farms near the city.

The Boston league will consider plans for forming credit unions such as exist in European countries whereby funds are loaned to groups of prospective farmers so that they may purchase land and start cultivation. The group contracts to be responsible for the debts of individual members, and this arrangement of the responsibility insures the capitalists who make the loan. Already several tracts of land near Boston are under consideration as possible desirable farm land for such a purpose as this.

CANDIDATES IN WALTHAM NAMED

WALTHAM, Mass.—Nominations were made at the joint caucuses to choose candidates for mayor, alderman and school committee Tuesday night as follows:

REPUBLICANS.

Mayor—John M. Gibbs. Aldermen-at-large—Ward 1, Charles A. Masters; ward 2, Kilby P. Smith; ward 3, Louis A. Hanscom; ward 4, William J. Bannan; ward 5, Charles B. Horton; ward 6, Charles E. Richards; ward 7, Elos Anderson.

Ward Aldermen—Ward 1, Daniel L. Tietken, Francis H. Greed; ward 2, Francis E. Bowker, Henry C. Eaton; ward 4, Fred E. Burke, George J. Zimmerman; ward 5, George W. Thornburg, Edward A. Padelford; ward 6, Herbert C. Landers, George W. Tabor; ward 7, Benjamin F. Button, W. F. Atwood.

School Committee—Dr. Henry A. Wood, Dr. Theron W. Temple, Everett W. Ela.

DEMOCRATS.

Mayor—Patrick J. Duane. Ward Aldermen—Ward 1, Edward J. Kelley, Samuel Smith; ward 2, Joseph A. Quinn, Grafton E. Kerwin; ward 3, Harry P. Trainor, Thomas A. Quirk; ward 4, John J. Fahey, Michael B. Vahey; ward 5, Bernard W. Stanley, John Considine; ward 7, James J. Harold, Bernard J. Eagle.

School Committee—Dr. John F. Curtin.

BAR TEST WRONG SAYS DEAN STONE OF LAW SCHOOL

NEW YORK—Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Columbia University law school criticizes the present system of bar examinations in New York in his annual report published Tuesday.

Dean Stone says that the present method of asking questions about cases already decided, and marking on the correctness of the answer, is the wrong way to go about the matter. He holds that it encourages parrotlike memorizing of past cases, to the great detriment of real education.

ONE OF THE PERPETUALS

"I suppose you notice a great many changes in the old town. Let's see. How long is it that you have been away?" "I left 14 years ago this fall. Yes there are many changes, but I notice that Billy Hungerford is still running for office."—Chicago Record-Herald.

HISTORY CONFERENCE OPENS ITS SESSIONS AT CLARK UNIVERSITY

Annual Meeting Is on at Worcester With Addresses by Men Well Versed in Affairs of Orient

ASSISTANCE URGED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Has China as a republic begun to assume the importance of a world power? Is the new-old nation able to stand on its own legs? Will Europe and America agree as to certain policies that will leave the Chinese secure to develop along legitimate lines?

When the annual history conference at Clark University began today these were some questions that occurred to many in the audience as President G. Stanley Hall delivered his address of welcome, and Prof. George H. Blakeslee delivered his introductory address.

"Recent developments in China," is the subject of the conference, according to the program. In his address of welcome, President Hall called attention to the epoch-making events in the far east since the last conference, a year ago. The address of Prof. George H. Blakeslee, the initiator of the history conferences, went more fully into the awakening of China, and the meaning of the new order of things in the Orient. As the relationship between the United States and Japan was discussed from every angle during the last conference, so Professor Blakeslee anticipated that the present discussion of China would show the importance of assisting the new nation to find itself.

John Stuart Thompson, at one time agent at Hongkong for the Pacific Mail and Toyo Kisen Kaisha transoceanic steamship companies, was the first speaker. He began at the start of the revolution and gave an account of what happened in the months immediately preceding the outbreak against the mandarin government.

"When the story of the Chinese revolution is made into history," the speaker declared, "it will be shown to what extent the various influences worked together for the change."

"The men who engineered that great change, a change likely to affect the entire world, have written their names large in international affairs. The part played by the Chinese students in the American universities also must be considered as one of the striking factors that led to the Chinese liberation from an age-worn dynasty and rule by oppression."

Speakers Were Informed

A conspicuous feature of the present gathering at Clark University is the presence of many Americans who through residence in China have been able to follow events for years and consequently have observed the gradual preparation of the empire to accommodate itself to modern methods, politically as well as commercially. There are probably fewer Orientals present to tell about the far east than was the case last year, when so many Japanese spoke about the progress and the ambition of their nation. The Chinese at Worcester this week, however, constitute a company of experts who will make clear for the benefit of the conference that, as representatives of their race, they are ready to discuss both the merits and the shortcomings of the race.

CHINESE LOAN MAY BE MADE BY OLD SYNDICATE

NEW YORK—The attempt of English bankers to finance the \$50,000,000 Chinese loan, outside of the six-power group of capitalists, is said to have collapsed Tuesday, when Crisp & Co., the London bankers, applied for admission to the international syndicate.

It became known last Saturday that the officials of the Chinese republic had decided to reopen negotiations with the six-power group for the raising of \$300,000,000, the terms for which had been practically concluded when the opportunity to get the money from other sources presented itself last summer.

WANTS FOOT TRAFFIC RULES

Since the enforcement of the new traffic rules about the city, the congestion of streets has been greatly lessened, according to a letter received by Mayor Fitzgerald from F. Ellwood Smith of 39 Boylston street. Mr. Smith proposes that similar rules be applied to pedestrians, directing them to pass to the right, and during the holiday weeks to create one-way sidewalks in the shopping districts.

CABINET DINNER DATE SET

WASHINGTON—The social season at the White House will begin Dec. 12, when President and Mrs. Taft will give the annual dinner to the cabinet. During the season they will give five receptions and four dinners. The last reception, that of the army and navy, is scheduled for Feb. 4.

WANTED

WANTED—2 caps and gowns, by 2 college girls, sizes 36; must be in good condition. M. 74 Monitor Office.

WORKINGMAN IN HOLLAND HAS BENEFITED IN MANY WAYS BY LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANCE

Factory Acts Are Great Safeguards and Compensation Measure Insures Against Disability or Accident—Pension Bill Is Now Before States General

FEW IN GREAT CITIES WITHOUT BED

The Dutch workingman is the subject of the following article, the twelfth in the series on the Workingman in Europe, specially written for the Monitor. The writer gives a picture of conditions far removed from those described in the previous article on Russia and shows the benefit of legislation to the worker.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Tenement houses for working people, built by the side of the canal in Amsterdam, Holland

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM—While in general the working man in Holland labors under considerable difficulties, and in a state of circumstances leaving much to be desired, his conditions of work are not by any means as bad as those in some other countries.

Legislation has done much toward bettering the situation here, as elsewhere. In fact, the maximum of time the laborer in Holland is allowed to work in one day, 11 out of the 24 hours, is determined, as nearly all other matters between employer and employee, by law. In addition to this, the law requires the employer to contribute to a national insurance fund to compensate the workman in case of disability of any kind.

The law is also specific regarding the treatment of house servants, giving them their day or two out in the month, evening or two in the week, and an hour's rest at noon. The old age pensions, now before the states general, will probably provide the final measure of protection and benefit for the behoof of Dutch working men.

Laws Not All Sufficient

In view of all these careful safeguards, it might be supposed that conditions for the Dutch working man are as nearly ideal as law can make them; and so far as theoretical regulations go they are not bad, but when we reflect on the different standards of living in different countries it becomes clear that laws alone, though skilfully conceived and rigidly enforced, are not a panacea for all the ills of the toiler.

The average workman's wage in Holland is three florins per day of 10 hours, and it takes all that sum to provide a living and nothing more. The Hollander, with a family of from five to ten children, lives in a two-room flat, for which he pays from 15 florins to 24 florins per month, according to size and general accommodation. He furnishes these rooms with very little furniture, and while clean they are usually sparsely adorned. There will be no organ or piano.

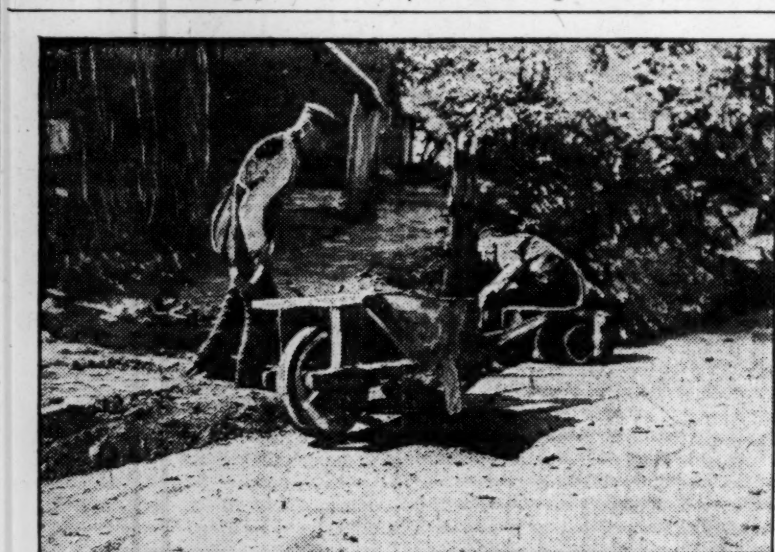
In short, there is but little that would add a touch of comfort or refinement to the home. Magazines, newspapers, or, indeed, any other sort of literature is very rarely found. The children attend a third class school until big enough to go to work, the boys of the family probably falling into their father's trade, and the girls going out as house servants. While the children are too small to earn the wife often has to go out an hour or more each day as charwoman. Needless to say, the clothes worn by the members of such families are of a very plain and inexpensive sort. Furthermore, there are no free libraries in Holland at which the people can improve their minds during spare hours.

Game of Chance Appeals

Such a family would amuse itself in divers ways. There is the lottery. That certainly provides ample diversion for a large number who have not much else to interest them. A ticket in the state lottery costs about 75 florins, and is divided into many shares, which can be subscribed for by several individuals. The majority, of course, never draw anything but blanks, yet it gives them something to look forward to; something to hope for; something above and beside the usual monotony of a life of drudgery. The Dutchman's keenness for a game of chance has even penetrated to the poorer classes, which par-

tially accounts for this unprofitable kind of national amusement.

Street and cafe life is also popular with the Dutch working man. The principal street of Amsterdam on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, holidays, and in the evenings, is thickly crowded with workmen. They wander up and down it, generally without pause or rest, for hours at a time; servant girls also join the motley parade, and always seem to find amusement in that seething throng. After much walking, a cheap cafe may be entered in which a glass of beer is sat over, and the remaining pedestrians are



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Men working on the street in one of the picturesque suburbs of Dutch capital, Amsterdam

watched through the open windows as they pass up and down. Sometimes resort is had to a small bioscope, or to the gallery of a popular theater. Some interest is taken in sports, but on the whole these constitute the different amusements of the Dutch workman.

Carnival Is Great Day

The Dutch "Kermie" (carnival) is the day of days for the workman. He saves up for that event, when his sober qualities are forgotten and as a "kermisgast," he stalks about in defiance of all the rules of sobriety. For this event the housewives must tip their maid-servants, and gratuities are strewn elsewhere, to the postman, the lamplighter, and indeed all who come under their notice.

Such a description, however, represents the average unskilled or partially unskilled working man in the Netherlands. Different wages paid in the different trades, in which the standard of living increases as the scale goes up, are for first-class bakers, 3 to 4 florins per day; second helpers and boys, about 1 florin. Tailors are paid 30 florins a week for the best; others 24 to 30 florins. Bricklayers and masons earn 5 to 6 florins for a ten-hour day; carpenters, 4 to 5 florins; plumbers 5 to 6 florins; diamond workers earn more, ranging from 30 to 75 florins per week. Foremen in shipyards, machine shops and foundries receive 45 to 53 florins per week, molders, pattern-makers and carpenters, 20 to 22 florins; mounters, visemen and forgers 21 to 23 florins; grinding and boring machine men 15 to 17 florins.

These wages are graded according to skill and length of service. From 2 to 3 florins a day is good wages for un-

skilled labor in the larger cities of Holland. In the rural sections all these wages would average about 20 to 30 per cent less.

Food Prices Described

To give an idea of what the Dutch workingman has to pay for his food the following prices are a fair average of the retail charges for eatables in the workmen's districts in Amsterdam: Beef, per pound, soup meat, 36 to 42 cents; rib roast 42 to 48 cents; other cuts 30 to 36 cents; veal per pound, cutlets and joints 60 to 66 cents; other portions 36 to 48 cents; pork, per pound, joints and chops 36 to 42 cents; spareribs and minor cuts 20 to 36 cents; coffee, per pound 30 to 60 cents; flour, per pound, best wheat, 24 cents, mixed 18 to 24 cents; eggs, 12 to 18 cents; cheese, per pound, 60 to 1 florin 10 cents; potatoes, per half peck, old 18 cents, new 30 cents; bacon, per pound, salted, fat, or smoked, 30 to 36 cents, to 6 cents; rice, per pound, 6 to 7 1/2 cents; beans of various qualities, per pound, 6 to 9 cents. Fuel is cheaper here than in many countries, and clothes, such as the workmen wear, are a small item in their budget.

The diet of the workman in Holland is extremely simple. Rye bread, potatoes, beans, bacon, and milk are the chief edibles. Meat is a rare luxury. The first two meals of the day are usually cold, largely bread, cheese and milk. A few steaming dishes are reserved for the evening meal. There is not much downright poverty in spite of the narrow margin on which these families, usually large, have to manage, while investigation shows that the race is growing constantly more stalwart. To sum up the situation an English author in a recent work has this to say about the workingman in Holland:

Conditions Praised

"Even in the cities of Holland poverty is not clamorous, as it is in England. The homeless of the embankment is an impossible sight in the Netherlands. In Rotterdam and Amsterdam where the conditions of a great city hold, there are few who cannot pay the penny that provides a bed, and these few get it at the police station."

"The Dutch workman is secured by factory acts in the inspection of factories and workshops for health and safety. One of the most important pieces of recent legislation is the workmen's compensation act, based on German and Austrian models, for the obligatory insurance of workmen against sickness and accident incurred by them in certain occupations. Its introduction into the chambers aroused strong opposition from the industrial section of the Liberals, and was one of the causes of the weakening of the Liberal Union,

amount of salary and the nature of the industry. If the employer is a Hollander he is at liberty to take his own risk, provided he can give the bank the necessary security, and compensates it for outlays, and pays a small sum towards the cost of administration. Should the bank award a permanent pension, it demands from the employer the contante waarde, that is sums actually paid out by it, with interest, and also the capital sum sufficient to insure the payment of the pension for life."

"If the employer has insured the risk with some other organization than the bank, he must compensate the bank for any oncosts, and when a pension has been awarded, the organization must pay the contante waarde, and lodge the capital sum with the bank."

"In case of accident, the employee receives free medical attendance, but no further compensation if he recovers and is back at work within three days. For the first six months of disablement he is paid 70 per cent of his daily wages, and beyond that period he is pensioned according to whether the disablement is temporary or permanent. The pension, which is always revisable, is fixed at 70 per cent of his earnings as a maximum, and calculated in proportion as he has lost the means of livelihood."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—One of the serious problems confronting the country today is that involving the movement of freight cars. The question is economic and it may be considered free from the bias of politics. Franklin K. Lane of the interstate commerce commission, has issued a statement that is the result of a careful inquiry into the subject. He says that a shortage of freight cars is a serious matter at this time of the year, when factories, institutions and homes are depending for fuel partly on the producer and not a little on the common carrier. Every year at harvest time there is much apprehension lest there be too few cars for the adequate transportation of the crops. The railroads seemed to be very well fortified against the present year's exceptional harvest. . . . Every year the railroads order larger numbers of freight cars, but every year the traffic increases, and at certain critical periods, when cars are most needed, a shortage suddenly becomes apparent. The causes for this condition the commission finds in the lax methods of interchange. A freight car shipped from one line to another is not immediately returned when emptied, but is pressed into local service, or allowed to remain idle. Only a nominal per diem fee is charged for such unreturned cars; hence many are kept out of the territory to which they rightfully belong. Again the slow movement allows freight to drag and causes congestion at terminals. Congestion contributes to shortage and shortage causes higher prices. The commission advises that a higher per diem rental be charged in order to compel unscrupulous roads to return borrowed "empties," and also that all lines accelerate the movement of freight.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The organization and promotion of many corporate associations full of promising allurements, but with very little financial strength or other meritorious qualifications to commend them to the thoughtful financier, have caused the enactment of laws known as "blue sky laws." These require all such organizations, before soliciting business, to be submitted to a crucial examination by a public official, and receive his approval. Kansas has such a law, and the results of its operation are said to be very meritorious. That there is a real need for such laws in every state is apparent to all who have given the matter serious consideration. Our large cities, where vast accumulations of wealth are centered, and where individual acts are not so closely scrutinized as in smaller places, are the most fruitful sources of these corporate schemes. . . . Deserving enterprises would be strengthened by the proposed law. By all means let us have such laws generally, and in the meantime, investors would do well to solicit the advice of their bankers before putting money into any company of which they have no personal and intimate knowledge.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR—

I love thy rocks and hills,
Thy woods and templed hills.
Thy rolling plains;
Thy rivers' mighty sweep,
Thy mystic canons deep,
Thy mountains wild and steep,
All thy domains.
Thy silver eastern strands,
Thy golden gate that stands
Fronting the west;
Thy flowery Southland fair,
Thy sweet and crystal air—
O land beyond compare,
Thee I love best.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—Naturally there is a good deal of speculation and guesswork as to the effect of the Panama canal upon the commerce of the Atlantic and gulf ports of the United States. Without doubt New York will continue to retain a great part of the direct trade with Europe. New York, in addition to its railroad communication with the other parts of the country, will have the enlarged canal connection with Lake Erie and the West. It was the Erie canal which placed New York far in advance of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the possession of the enlarged canal will continue its advantage. But so far as the trade which will pass through the Panama canal is concerned, New York will inherit little of it. That trade will consist largely of the products of the Mississippi valley, and it will go down hill to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico. When the American people shall, as they will, discard their wasteful habits which pervade all lines of their business and take advantage of the economies that have had so much to do with the prosperity and success of such countries as France and Germany, they will realize that in the great natural waterways which penetrate so many of the states in the vast central heart of the continent they have an advantage unparalleled in any other country on the globe. . . . When the true economics of business shall be forced on the American people by the competition of foreign manufacturers in the great mills and factories now in the northeastern states will be moved to the Mississippi valley, where the raw material is produced, and the congested populations clustered in the Eastern states around these mills and factories will also move to the Mississippi valley, to be near their work and close to the food supplies, which are now transported a thousand miles, at heavy cost, for their subsistence.

SUFFRAGIST WIN IS CELEBRATED

The victory for woman suffrage in the states of Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona, in the recent election, was celebrated in Huntington hall Tuesday evening with a jubilee by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association.

Speeches, songs and humorous recitations were on the program. An appeal made at the end of the exercises by Mrs. Charles Park for money to carry on the work of winning more states resulted in subscriptions of \$725.

NEW BIBLE ISSUED

PHILADELPHIA—The American Baptist Society placed on sale here Tuesday, a new Bible called the "Improved Version." The book conforms to Baptist teachings, and much of the old text has been entirely changed, with hundreds of new words explained as actual translations of the original text.

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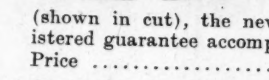


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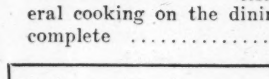
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NEW DEVICE TO LAUNCH AEROPLANES FROM SHIPS IS GIVEN SUCCESSFUL TEST

WASHINGTON—Naval aviation experts are discussing today the successful test here on Tuesday of a catapult device for launching aeroplanes from battleships.

The scheme, the invention of Capt. Washington I. Chambers, in charge of the navy aviation work, involves the shooting of the aeroplane along a steel plank by means of compressed air. On the plank, which is level and 30 feet long, the aeroplane sits on top of a car, which drops from under when the end of the plank is reached.

Lieut. T. G. Ellyson, navy aviator, had attained a speed of 40 miles an hour

when his hydro-aeroplane had gone the 30 feet along the plank. He started his engine just a fraction of a second before the compressed air was turned on. The machine had started to rise before it left the plank. It was in a calm that the test was made.

Almost two years to the day, in Hampton Roads, Eugene B. Ely made the first flight ever attempted from the deck of a vessel.

It is proposed to construct launching devices, similar to that successfully tried Tuesday on the turrets of battleships, and one probably at each end of the vessels, so that an aeroplane can be started off in any direction.

GOV. HAWLEY URGED FOR SENATE

BOISE, Ia.—If he heeds the counsel of his friends, Governor Hawley of Idaho will take the position of United States senator made vacant by the passing away of Senator Heyburn. The leading Democrats, it is said, have been unable to unite on a man pending the meeting of the Republican Legislature and Mr. Hawley has been urged to resign the governorship and accept the senatorial appointment at the hands of Lieutenant-Governor Sweetzer.

CLASS ELECTS IN VOTING BOOTH

Election of officers for Somerville high school senior class held in the regular voting booth on the grounds of the Cummings school, on School street, resulted yesterday as follows: President, Chauncey Cosgrove; vice-president, Raymond Chaffee; secretary, Helen McCarthy; and treasurer, Earl Clark. The total vote was 294. The total registration is 319, composed of 179 girls and 140 boys.

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"I LIKE IT; IT'S FUN," SAY ACTORS OF "COLLEGE HERO" STAGE LIFE

(Continued from page one)

beauty and grace again demand its own? Is modern society swinging back to the ideal of Greece, when art for art's sake meant mirth and music and color and dance and song as among the serious concerns of education? Has the Puritan's distrust of artistic expression, and most especially of the theater, vanished from Boston, and is its going a sign of the end of narrowness and cut and dried formality in favor of a right freedom, an innocent joy of living?

Is the tendency away from the ideals of the founders of the New England capital a retrogression?

These are questions which each must decide for himself, but the opinions of the young people engaged in the dances of this present production may throw some light on the subject. Studied carefully they reveal a great deal of the youthful mood of the present hour. What its tendency is one cannot perhaps just now surely affirm. But that it is a startling phenomenon is certainly evident enough to one who has stood behind the scenes at the St. James and watched the young men and women dancing, dancing, dancing, the curtain up or the curtain down, still cavoring like the young lambs that "do bound to the tabor's sound," on the hillsides of the early world as we see it in ancient literatures. Is there significance in the comparison of these men and maidens with the blithe activities of the young of the animal creation, in view of the fact that they are, as so many of them expressed it, "dancing for the animals?"

Ruth Alexander—You see you don't feel as if the people saw you individually. You are just part of it all. I came in for the fun of the dancing.

Blanche Fisher—I am studying dramatic art, and wish I might be allowed to go on the stage some day; but I'm afraid my family would object. I played the lead in the American Citizen once in an amateur production.

Elizabeth Saunders—I don't feel as if my part is much. I like it for the fun and excitement, and I love to dance. I am so glad you thought the widows counted, for we felt as if they did not make much impression.

Mildred Bond (leader of the sprites)—We put lots of time and chaff into our costumes. It pays, for chaff really is better than cambric. We came into it for the pleasure of dancing and to help, too. We like to help.

Philip Cate—Well, we fellows came to one rehearsal and saw all the pretty girls and we thought we'd better join in. (And this social side of the affair is so plainly in evidence behind the scenes that one understands if not a choir was filled in the auditorium these young folk would find it amply worth while to have been in all the fun of preparation and production). Feeling that he had not done his group of sailormen quite justice, Mr. Cate said, "Put in that we did it for true nobility and kindness to the animals."

H. H. Meyers (plainly more pleased with himself as having once been a reporter on the Kansas City Star than as a dancing Jack Tar)—I am not a star in the present performance. That'll make a good line.

Devereux Josephs—I am a plain sailor. How did I happen to get into it? I don't know. If I did probably I shouldn't be in it.

Henry Sturges—I really was a midshipman once on the Iowa.

Helen Kennelly—I went into it because my friends did, and because I had attended several dancing school assemblies and knew how much enjoyment there is in dancing.

Elsie Holden—My brother was interested in this and he talked about it until I thought I should like to get into it, too. I had had elocution lessons and done some recital work and this seemed a good chance to do something somewhat along the same line. Then too I knew it was for a good cause and that influenced me also to take part.

Mabel E. Morrow—To tell the truth I went into this for the fun of it. I am sure the people went into it for the same reason, and just because it was all the rage. Of course it helps the Animal Rescue League along, why that's all right, but at the same time I am getting my money's worth of fun.

Margaret Scudder—I went into this because my friends did, and now I am glad I did. You see it was something to take up the time and to bring the crowd together, and I am sure that is what attracted most of us girls who are taking part.

Martha M. Moore—My friends brought me into this but I was easily persuaded because I had been in amateur theatricals before and enjoyed it. Then, of course, there was such a big crowd that we were bound to have some fun out of it, and it was for a good cause, so we thought it was worth while taking part. And doing it night after night gives us lots of self-possession.

Esther Halden—I just went into this for everything in general. I had never been in anything of the kind before, and so when one of my friends asked me to join I was ready. Going through it every night for a week is not too much either.

Phyllis Potter—My friends were going to take part and so when I was asked I didn't refuse. This is my first night, as I was not here Monday night, but I don't feel a bit frightened, although I have never been in a public place before.

Ethel Bailey—I am a student at Emerson College of Oratory and I'm taking part for the sake of the splendid experience it is giving me. I don't mean to go on the stage when I graduate from Emerson, nor even to do public recital work. I shall probably just teach, but a teacher of expression often has to

coach plays, and I am getting a good many points by taking part in this.

Bertha McDonough—I am a student at Emerson too, and so is my friend, Marion Johnson, here. We were invited to enter this, and decided to accept because we knew it would give us experience we couldn't get anywhere else while we were in college; and we felt, as Miss Bailey does, that the experience would be valuable to us later as teachers. I have often taken part in simple theatricals anyway, and I am very fond of it.

Mabel Bonelli—I am one of the banjo girls in the play. There are 15 more of us, and we all are from the Junior Charity Club. We wanted the training in dancing that we are getting from this. Then too our club often gives plays and we enjoy it so much that we thought this would be a good opportunity for some more of the same kind of pleasure.

Louise Colbert—I didn't go into this blindly just thinking it would be fun and nothing else. I knew it would take a lot of time and hard work, but I felt with the rest of the girls in our group that we ought to do something for a good cause. Rose Fitzgerald, the mayor's daughter, you know, asked us to take part, and of course we wouldn't refuse. She has charge of our group, and we are all glad to be helping the Animal Rescue League.

Phyllis Underwood—This is my first appearance on the American stage, and I like it very much because it's so much fun. Of course I joined because it was for charity, but we are having just the best kind of a time out of it and are not tired of it yet.

Josephine Appel—Yes, indeed, I went into this for the sake of charity. But I just love this sort of thing anyway and have often taken part in plays before. I usually play a low comedy part and always enjoy it.

Katherine Fiske—I am taking part because a Winchester girl asked me to. I had never been in anything of this kind before, and though it is an interesting experience, I wouldn't like it for a steady thing.

Lillian Bourque—I am fond of this kind of work and that's why I came into this. I've been in lots of plays before and it's great fun, but of course I wouldn't want to do it all the time.

Ruby Allen—Charity was the thing that appealed to me in deciding to take part. It is good to think of the large amount of money to be made in a good cause at one time. It is also fun for such a lot of us to get together. I looked forward to it in the rehearsals and now in the performance. The singing and dancing appeals to most, I suppose.

Geraldine Jacobi—I came in because I wanted to get the work. I am studying along this line. I make up about 100 of the people every night. The dancing and drill work I shall use in my own work. You see everything is along my own line.

Laura Standish—I don't know why I came in unless it was because I love little kitties.

Jennie E. Field—I came in because I have friends who are in it. I've had lots of fun.

Carmen Harris—Interest in the work of the Animal Rescue League is the thing that attracted me.

Dorothy Lindsey—to help a good cause. I was invited by one of the members, which called my attention to it and I was glad to help.

Edith Hunt—Just for the fun of it, I guess.

Mable Curry—I have been in these things before and I am interested in the league work.

Pauline Chamberlin—it is just like a tea party, just fun. And cried another, who is anonymous, "When we see our friends in the front row we just kick our toes at them."

Helen Walker—No, I have not studied singing very much, but oh, I am having such a good time in this.

Benjamin Applet—There are all kinds of people in this. I don't think though that any one thinks any more of the fancy costume than they think of people in bathing dress on a beach. It is all simple and natural. Perhaps a few of them like the notoriety, but most of them don't think of that side of it at all. It is the social time we all have together, at rehearsals and now.

Francis Wyman—I enjoy dancing better than anything else. Our Spanish dance under Miss Chadburne's training, really does show that hard work tells. I'd rather dance than play football, that's the reason I am here. Of course now it is just my amusement, though I do take it rather seriously. We rehearsed five nights a week for four weeks and our success is all due to Miss Chadburne, who came up from New Haven to drill us.

Hazel Chadburne—I have been in training for dancing all my life, but never thought of being professional till I found what a success I had in the "College Hero" at New Haven. Now I am dancing professionally. I have quite a repertoire.

Frances W. Sprague—I came because Mrs. Clemens asked me to come. I play in a dramatic club, the Amateurs. I enjoy the work. This is only a little bit of a filler-in. It has been lots of fun.

Nathalie Fish—For fun, of course! I'm in two dances and its lots of fun. I like the pretty costumes, too.

W. P. Hunt—The fun of it brought me in, and I knew I was going to have a nice partner.

Helen Rowan—I came in because I was interested in the Animal Rescue League. I am very glad I came. I have enjoyed the work.

H. C. Pope—Everybody in our group of spooks is glad he came. A good many friends of mine are in this thing, and I am interested in the league.

Helen Applet—I came in principally for fun and to help the Animal Rescue

League. I have had heaps of fun out of it, and think it a great work for the league.

P. M. Rice—I came in for amusement, solely. And I am getting it.

H. S. Murphy—For the cause of true nobility and kindness to animals. I love them. I love them.

Winifred Hood—Because I was asked. Marjory Ward—Its lots of fun. I became interested because I thought it would be fun, I suppose.

Dora Horner—My word, I don't know why I came in. Just for the fun of the thing, I guess.

Harriet Horner—Just the fun of it brought me in, I guess.

Ethel Scannel—I shall be so sorry when it is over! I wish it could last two weeks. In the Spanish dance we threw red carnations into the audience, and one went straight into Mr. Holloway's box.

Leona Holloway—I am doing it just for amusement. It is a great pleasure. I never danced before. We worked hard over our Spanish dance. I don't think of the audience any more than I should in my own drawing room.

Francis Copper—We came in for the fun and the enthusiasm for fancy dancing.

Harry V. Eversham, Jr.—For a good time, the nice associations and the dancing.

Mary Jane Girls—Eugenie Cochran, Agnes Cunnock, Roberta Shailer, Pauline Smith, Katherine Partridge, Miriam James, Nathalie Fish, Alice Carter, all looking like their own baby sisters and all talking at once. Nobody has paid any attention to us. Do say something nice about us! We did work so hard. Don't you think our little white dresses are pretty and our blue sashes? Oh, yes, we are not 10 years old yet. I am only four. I feel like two and a half. He has an awful time managing the Mary Jane girls—we do cut up so, but what can you expect when we are not 10 yet? Well, yes, I am out. I came out this year, and so is she and she, but those three won't be out till next year. Oh, we are having fun and we do hope you'll say something nice about us. This is my first interview. Isn't it fun to be interviewed?

Marie Scannel—Isn't it funny that I never thought of being afraid? I thought I was going to be greatly agitated, but I was not.

C. B. Noyes—I came in because I enjoy fun. I have been in school and college plays. Please say that a great deal of the success is due to Mr. Himes.

G. E. Emerson—Oh, I am used to doing this kind of thing.

Charlotte Bardenholl—I was invited, and the fun of it appealed to me. I am willing to do all I can for so worthy a cause.

Margaret Emerson—We don't know why we came in, but we are having a wonderful time. We're crazy about animals. We had an invitation to get up this group, and we've had whole lots of fun! My!

Gertrude Chapman—It's great fun! We went over to see the animals one day. They're awfully cunning. I hope we'll make a lot of money for them.

Mrs. Howard Moore—The charity part of it brought me in, and the fun of it. We had lots of fun rehearsing at the Copley Plaza. We've had loads of fun rehearsing and dancing.

Gladys Paul—The fun of it, and I'm having it. It is more fun now than when we were rehearsing. There was no excitement then.

Anna Norcross—I came in because I was invited, and I am glad to help in such a good cause.

Lionel Harvard—This is awfully good fun. We policemen are only on the first three nights for the Harvard Glee Club goes to Dartmouth and we are all on the glee club. We are all 1915 men. I am from London. Yes, you saw about my coming over here to go to my ancestor's college. I like it. It's awfully nice being here.

Russel G. Hemenway—I studied singing quite a lot. I was on the glee club at Tufts and had a leading part in the big junior play in 1909. Fellows do have to graduate pretty young nowadays. You have to get at business pretty quickly. When I was a kid singing and acting appealed to me so that I thought I'd like to go on the stage, but I've seen too much of what it is like. I would not do it now, except like this, for the fun.

Harold S. Gould—I am of the troop C, first squadron of cavalry, M. V. M. I came in for the social side of it.

Marion Greenwood—I have played the piano for all the rehearsals and I play with all the performances, too. I am taking all the orchestral parts of this Paloma dance of Miss Chadburne home tonight to copy them all over again.

Helen Treadwell—I came in because I was asked to.

F. F. Monroe—All the mandolin boys are of the Harvard Mandolin Club. Awfully glad if you think we played

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

The selectmen will notify state authorities today that the town has accepted the section of the statutes relating to extra-wide streets for park and like purposes.

Plans for public school improvement and use are to be taken up by two committees of five citizens each, to be appointed this week by Moderator Thomas G. O'Connell. One will consider options on a tract of land east of the Prospect street school, on which an addition or new building may be built, and the other will report on the best use to which to put the former Franklin school, now unoccupied.

DORCHESTER

The First Parish of Meeting House Hill is planning for the biennial Sunday school fair to be held next month.

Wenons colony, U. O. P. F., has installed the following officers: Lester D. Minard, governor; M. H. Grubb, secretary; Mary F. Smith, treasurer; Pearl F. Markham, collector; Walter E. Hammett, chaplain; J. Lawrence Mellyn, sergeant-at-arms.

MILTON

Prof. E. Charlton Black of Boston University, gave an address on "American Literature in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," before the Milton Teachers' Association Tuesday.

The school committee has closed the Thatcher school building and transferred the classes to the vacant rooms in the Vose school.

WHITMAN

At a recognition service tonight for the Rev. W. W. Dornan, new pastor of the Congregational church, there will be addresses by the Rev. A. M. Hyde of Brockton, the Rev. Alan Hudson of Brockton and the Rev. H. C. Alvord of South Weymouth.

well. We just do it for the fun we get out of it all.

Ivy L. Smith—to help a good cause. Helen Boyd—and Marion Boyd, Enid Kinder and Mollie Gould belong to a junior charity club and are interested in helping others. We have our own theatricals, too, so are used to this sort of thing and enjoy it.

Arthur U. Hersey—I was asked because I look like a husky football player. Grace French—Because we were invited, I guess, and because we were glad to help animals.

Katherine Partridge—to help a good cause. Edith Faxon—Because I was asked, for the good of the cause and for fun.

Roberta Shailer—I came in chiefly because I was invited, I suppose, and for the good of the cause. I am enjoying it, too.

Elizabeth Clarke—I thought it would be good fun.

Helen Brewer—for charity and the pleasure of it. It is more fun this week than when rehearsing.

Marjorie Fish—Because everybody's doing it, I suppose. It's awfully nice and awfully pretty.

Leslie Lindsey—I belong to a theatrical club and enjoy the work.

Junius A. Richards—What we like best about this service is shore leave, the fun is mostly behind the scenes. We are all just young folks having a good time. Eugenia Cochran—I am dancing because I like to help the good cause and then—it is very good fun.

Nathalie Fish—I like to dance. We do not feel shy, there are so many of us.

Mrs. Harry L. Spencer—This is my first appearance. The publicity does not bother me, for I have done a lot of horse show work, you know, and I never think of the people. It is just having a good time.

Gerald Page—I have never done anything of this sort before. I do not know why I am doing it except for fun. I can't sing much!

W. J. Battilana—I and other first corps cadet men are here for the pleasure of it, and because it all helps us get ready for the cadet show. I think; this will bring out amateur theatricals all over the city. We are already talking up another big cadet show. You know they take a year to get ready. We all like the feeling of the stage—there is a fascination in the stage for anybody.

Eleanor Harris—You think you are going to be scared, but you feel just like raising fun the moment you get on the stage. I would love to go on with stage work. I have had a thoroughly good training, but of course never have thought seriously of it. I studied four years at the conservatory. (Miss Harris is niece of Mrs. Huntington Smith, head of the Animal Rescue League.)

Amy de Gozzaldi—I never did a character part before. It was lots of fun to do it. I think it would be too hard work to go into opera, really, but this kind of thing is delightful.

BRAINTREE

The drama, "Mishaps of Minerva," was presented in Cochoat hall Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the choir of the First Congregational church. In the cast were Mrs. Edith C. Page, Mrs. George W. Able, Wendell H. Luce, Mrs. A. L. Hayden, Mrs. S. I. Wood, Miss Isabelle W. Sargent, Arthur L. Thomas, Miss Daisy B. Sampson, Richard Wetherall, Henry Hayward, Mrs. William Wilson and Thomas B. Pollard.

The Jonas Perkins School Association meeting in the school hall Tuesday evening heard a talk by the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell of Arlington.

NEWTON

The second of a series of whist parties by J. Wiley Edmonds camp 31, S. of V., will be given this evening in G. A. R. hall, Newtonville.

A concert and social, under direction of the choir and Woman's Auxiliary of Grace church, will be held this evening in Hunnewell hall, Newton.

The question of new quarters for the club will be the subject for discussion at the meeting of the Newton Upper Falls A. A. this evening, in Arcanum hall.

The Lend-A-Hand Society of the First Universalist church of Newtonville will meet this evening with Mrs. Oscar J. Locke of Watertown.

QUINCY

The Quincy No-License League has elected: President, William F. Cummings; vice-president, Melville Hayward; secretary, Joseph A. Sedgwick; treasurer, John F. Hunt; executive committee, Deleavere King, Dr. C. T. Sherman and Thomas B. Pollard.

Alfred J. La Croix has resigned as chairman of the Democratic city committee. The Swedish Lutheran church has purchased the Lombard house on Cottage street, from the estate of Elisha Packard, and will use it as a parsonage.

BROOKLINE

Reconstruction of the stone wall between the police station and the public library has been completed, and the work on the lawn in front and at the side of the library building is progressing.

About 18 feet of the Boylston street side of the three-story brick building at Boylston and Washington streets has been removed, and the opening caused by the removal sheathed for the winter.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

East Bridgewater grange observed exhibition night last evening.

The school committee has voted to divide the time of the superintendent equally with the town of West Bridgewater. The school census is 625 children between 5 and 14, whereas last year there were 597.

ROCKLAND

The Brotherhood of the First Congregational church met Tuesday evening and I. Wendall Gammons of Braintree gave an address.

The annual session of company A, sixtieth Massachusetts regiment will be held in Grand Army hall Wednesday evening of next week.

CONCORD

The opening class in athletic culture for the young ladies of this town will be held tonight in the Union church, Concord Junction.

Superintendent of Schools Wells A. Hall announces that the new Peter Bulkley grammar school will be open to inspection Saturday.

WATERTOWN

A considerable portion of the pavement on Galen street, near the car station, has been taken up and reconstruction of the track is well under way. A large force of men has been placed on the work by the Elevated company, and the new rails will be laid as rapidly as possible.

ARLINGTON

Preparations for a two days' sale on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 5 and 6, are being made by the Samaritan Society of the First Universalist church.

Felix Dowsley '14 has been elected secretary of the English Club, Arlington high school.

ABINGTON

E. M. Shute, director of settlement work at the Boston Y. M. C. A., delivered an address to the women of the auxiliary here Tuesday afternoon.

RANDOLPH

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Congregational church held a musical and literary entertainment in the vestry Tuesday evening.



Even Hub-Mark Rubbers Need Fair Treatment

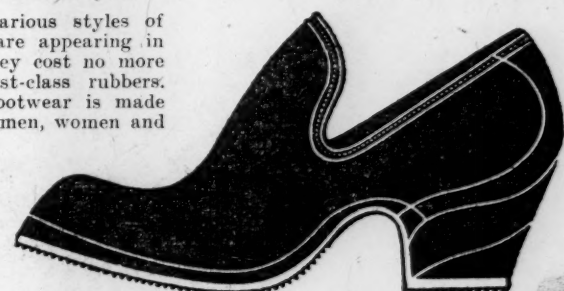
Get rubbers to fit your shoes. Don't wear the same pair with high heels that you do with low ones. Don't wear them over run-down heels. Don't kick them off and leave them covered with dirt, under a hot stove to bake or outside to freeze. The best of rubbers will come to an untimely end unless they receive reasonable care.

Buy Hub-Mark rubbers and choose them while dealers' stocks are complete; then you will have no difficulty in getting a correct fit, and we are sure they will give satisfactory service.

Illustrations of various styles of Hub-Mark rubbers are appearing in the street cars. They cost no more than any other first-class rubbers. Hub-Mark rubber footwear is made for all purposes for men, women and children.

Hub-Mark is your Value-Mark on Rubbers.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.



Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Malden, Mass. Est. 1855

COMING OF NEW MINISTER TO U. S. CALLED TIMELY



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DR. RAMON H. VALDES

WASHINGTON—Dr. Ramon H. Valdes, the new minister to the United States from Panama, comes to the capital at a time when many important matters in connection with the canal zone have to be considered. It is true that the republic on the isthmus has no special concern in what may be decided in regard to the opening and operation of the canal. But in view of the fact that relations with Colombia are not yet entirely satisfactory, and that there are many things to be considered in respect to future diplomatic negotiations between the two countries, it is essential that the Panamanian republic has in Washington a man who can be regarded as able to handle affairs, declare leading members of the diplomatic corps.

TO BUILD \$35,000 CHURCH
Contracts will be awarded this week by the trustees of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Malden for their new edifice costing \$35,000.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.
A competitive examination for the position of stenographer and typewriter will be held throughout the country on Nov. 27. Male citizens over 18 years of age are eligible.

DEMOCRAT GAIN IN HOUSE SHOWN BY THE RETURNS

WASHINGTON—The first semi-official analysis of the political complexion of the membership of the House of Representatives elected this month for the new sixty-third Congress indicates that there will be a Democratic majority of about 150 in that body. This compilation was completed Tuesday in the office of South Trimble, clerk of the House, and is based on telegrams from candidates and secretaries of state in various commonwealths.

The first draft of the list is subject to changes, but these are expected to be slight. As the list now stands it distributes the membership of the new House on the following basis:

Democrats 280

Republicans 124

Doubtful 8

Progressives 2

Washingtons 2

Total 435

Only two members are officially designated as Progressives because the clerk observes the practice of designating as members of new political parties in the House only those whose election is returned to him under such designation.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION TO PRESS CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK—The forty-fourth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held Nov. 21-26 in Witherspoon hall, Philadelphia. Jane Addams will preside, and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw will give the president's annual address. There will be addresses from leaders in the campaign states, Ohio, Kansas, Oregon, Michigan, Wisconsin and Arizona.

FREE LECTURE ON ARCHITECTURE

Photographs illustrating many types of civic architecture are displayed in the fine arts department of the Boston public library. Buildings in Germany, France, Austria, England, and in many cities in the United States are shown. The collection is to serve as a preparation for the free lecture to be given in the lecture hall of the library at 8 p. m. Thursday, on "Civic Architecture in Boston and Elsewhere." The lecture will be illustrated and will be given by Huger Elliott, director of the department of design of the Museum of Fine Arts.

DEMOCRATS PLAN TO BEGIN WORK AT THE SHORT SESSION

Leaders Have Movement Under Way to Take Up Several Matters of General Legislation Now Pending

CONTROL THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—During the short session soon to begin Congress will put in most of its time passing the annual appropriation bills, but there is a movement under way to have it consider some of the general legislation now pending. The assumption has been that the Democrats would prefer to hold back their legislative program until they come into control of both houses of Congress and the presidency, but this is not the view of Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas, the chairman of the House committee on rules.

It is definitely known that Representative Henry contemplates consideration by the House at this time of several important general matters, and that arrangements by the House for the consideration of more than one of these matters have already been made. It is therefore not impossible that the coming short session may see serious efforts made to legislate on such questions as unlicensed territory, the independence of the Philippine islands, workmen's compensation, the educational test for immigrants, and the purchase by the government of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

The chances are said to look brightest of all for final action on the bill prohibiting the interstate shipment of liquor. The chief advocates of this legislation secured an unanimous consent agreement in the Senate during the last session that the bill should be taken up Dec. 16 and pushed to a vote. Plans are almost as definite in the House, although it is that body the date has not been determined upon. Prohibitionists all over the country look upon this legislation as of the highest importance, for upon it depends to a considerable extent the power to enforce prohibition. The supreme court construed the efficiency out of the Wilson act of 1890, and permitted the interstate shipment of liquor in original packages. Shipments of liquor were also held to be out of the power of state officials until delivered to the consignees.

The legislation now pending in Congress puts liquor shipped in interstate commerce upon the same basis as liquor shipped within a prohibition state. It provides that liquor intended for use contrary to the laws of a state may not be shipped into that state. Further, the bill specifies that prior to delivery to the consignee the liquor is subject to the operation of state laws. Consequently, state officers would have power to intercept liquor intended for illicit use. It is stated that this legislation will not have the present effect of preventing a citizen in prohibition territory from ordering liquor sent to him from an adjoining state, provided the liquor is intended for his own use. Such an effect would follow only if prohibition states put through laws more rigorous than any now contemplated. State laws have generally sought to stop the commercial dealing in liquors. They have not undertaken to keep the individual from purchasing them, when intended for his individual use.

Definite arrangements already have been made for House consideration of immigration legislation. This probably will come up early in the session. The present Democratic program on immigration calls for the passage of the educational test only, stopping there. It discards the elaborate bill resulting from the labors of the immigration commission. By its terms each immigrant must show ability to read some language, himself selecting the language. Having made his choice, the immigrant will be given a slip of paper upon which will be printed 30 to 40 words. These words he must be able to read, if he hopes to enter the United States. At present illiteracy is no bar to an immigrant.

The Senate has passed the bill drawn by the immigration commission, and this bill provided for an educational test. So the indication is that the educational test will be put into the law when passed and a determined effort will be made to pass it during the coming session.

The early consideration of the workmen's compensation bill is conditional. The House leaders, notably Mr. Henry, are opposed to the compensation bill drawn by the special commission of which Senator Sutherland of Utah was the chairman and passed by the Senate at the last session. The rules committee, it is understood, will refuse to provide a rule for that bill, or any bill essentially like it. If the judiciary committee will report a bill of different nature and more satisfactory, the opportunity for its consideration will be provided. It is even hinted that the judiciary committee may lose the opportunity to frame this legislation if it doesn't rather quickly fulfill the hopes of House leaders, and that another way will be found to get a bill through.

Mr. Henry's view is understood to be that the workmen's compensation measure passed by the Senate leans too much toward the railroads. This view, however, is not generally taken by organized labor, which worked hard and with fairly concerted action for a vote in the House at the last session.

The House leaders sympathize with the crusade of Mrs. Martin W. Littleton

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. Lund, ordnance department, will make not to exceed two visits per month during November, December and January to the works of the Detrick & Harvey Machine Company, Baltimore, to inspect ordnance material.

The name of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hale, seventeenth infantry, is placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Lieut.-Col. S. W. Miller, infantry, is removed therefrom.

Col. W. B. Elliott, infantry, will report to Lieut.-Col. J. F. Kreps, infantry, president of army retiring board, Ft. Bayard, N. M., for examination.

The retirement of Col. F. W. Mansfield is announced.

First Lieut. C. T. Marsh, C. A. C., relieved from attachment to twenty-third company and placed on unassigned list.

Navy Orders

Lieut. B. A. Long, detached bureau of ordnance, to leave.

Lieut. M. S. Davis, detached the Cleveland, to the Maryland as senior engineer officer.

Ensign S. A. Manahan, detached the Baltimore, to the Tonopah.

Ensign C. H. Davis, Jr., detached instruction, bureau of ordnance, to the Arkansas.

Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan, detached navy, pay office and naval home, Philadelphia, Pa., to wait orders.

Paymaster's Clerk D. W. Davidson, appointed to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Paymaster's Clerk G. A. White, appointed to the California.

Paymaster's Clerk R. B. Deming, appointment revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Wheeling has left Sanchez for Santo Domingo City.

The Caesar has left Sanchez for Puerto Plata.

The F-3 is at Mare island.

The Eagle is at Charleston.

The Denver has left San Blas, Mexico, for Mazatlan, Mexico.

The Davis is at Bremerton.

The Iroquois has left Mare island for Santa Barbara.

The Paul Jones has left San Diego for San Pedro.

The Truxton has left San Diego for Coronado islands.

The Vermont, the Delaware and the Michigan are at Lynnhaven bay.

Navy Notes

The Tennessee and the Montana have been detached from duty with the Atlantic reserve fleet and have been organized into a special service squadron, with the Tennessee as flagship.

Peter Johnson, a boatswain, received Tuesday a letter of commendation from the acting secretary of the navy, Beekman Winthrop, for the excellent seamanship displayed in handling a lifeboat when rescuing the crew of the submarine F-1 at the time that vessel was aground off Port Watsonville, Cal.

Capt. Benjamin O. Bryan, commanding officer at the navy yard in Philadelphia, has been selected by the secretary of the navy to succeed Rear-Admiral Albert B. Willits, director of navy yards at the navy department. Rear-Admiral Willits will retire after March 1. Capt. Bryan will come to Washington about Jan. 1.

CITY'S FINANCES ARE REVIEWED

CLEVELAND—With a total indebtedness of \$37,629,000—or \$50.40 per capita—Cleveland is within \$18,404,000 of the limit of its borrowing power and this amount is little more than a drop in the bucket compared with Cleveland's needs.

This is a summary of facts presented in an address by Warren S. Hayden of the firm of Hayden, Miller & Co., bond dealers, delivered recently before the Cleveland Real Estate Board.

Among the city's needs Mr. Hayden mentioned elimination of grade crossings, completion of intercepting sewer, street improvement, high pressure fire plant, river improvement involving entire upper valley of Cuyahoga, park and boulevard system, before the price of lands goes beyond reach.

OUTLINES PLAN TO ENLARGE COLLEGE

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The mayor outlined to newspaper representatives recently a plan for enlargement of the University of Louisville. He proposed that the university trustees sell the three buildings now occupied by the institution on Broadway near First street, issue bonds for a certain amount say \$1,000,000, and construct a complete educational plant—so far as buildings and equipment go, at least—on 25 acres of ground.

This plan, the mayor believes, is entirely feasible. He declared that he will take active steps to push the plan by enlisting the interest of the commercial and civic bodies of the city.

EVEN THIS

"Pa, what does social justice mean?" "Letting everybody sing or recite that wants to, I suppose."—Detroit Free Press.

for the purchase of Monticello, the home of Jefferson, by the federal government. The bill looking toward the purchase may be called up in the House on the opening day of the coming session. It provides only that a committee be appointed to investigate and report concerning the desirability of the purchase, etc., and does not fully commit the government to the ultimate purchase.

The chief opponent of the project is Representative Levy of New York, who owns the Jefferson estate, and does not want to part with it.

2, 3 and 4-room Offices
up to entire floors

Small offices may be had for as low as \$700 a year

are now available in the new Aeolian Hall—the very “last word” in office-building design, fire-proof construction, location, service, and that indefinable but most tangible of assets, prestige. The rentals are no higher than those which obtain for other office buildings of like character.

The advertising that Aeolian Hall will always be given will keep it the best known building in Manhattan. This advantage will be shared alike by every one of its tenants. Care is being exercised as to the businesses that will be admitted—a position clearly indicating how the interest of each tenant is being guarded. For the particular prestige of Aeolian Hall will be really contributed by its very tenants themselves, and the clientele which such a building is bound to attract. The next distinction to being a tenant here will be to be on its waiting list.

New Aeolian Hall
West 42d Street, opposite Library
and running through to 43d Street

Offices may be had on East, South, West and North sides, so as to get any light desired. The building runs through to 43d St. with elevators at both entrances. No office building can even approach Aeolian Hall in “service”—this is a matter in which the management takes especial pride. If the various arrangements of offices shown here do not suit you, we will re-arrange them TO suit you. We have built offices on the 12th floor of Aeolian Hall and will gladly show anyone over the entire building.

In replying please mention the Monitor

Pease & Elliman, Renting Agents
340 Madison Avenue
Tel. “6200 Bryant”

FINING OF FRENCH TEACHERS TAKEN UP IN LABOR CIRCULAR

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The twenty-five school teachers who were recently before the “conseil departemental” of the Seine for obstructing the action of the government have now been compelled to appear before the “Tribunal Correctionnel” to answer the complaint that as the board of directors of the Teachers Union of the Seine they had failed to dissolve their organization on the date prescribed by the government, viz: Sept. 10.

The decision of the court was to fine each member 50 francs and to order the dissolution forthwith of their union. The case is of some importance, since it may be regarded as a test case, the decision of which will govern a number of similar organizations in the different departments of France which have not yet complied with the government decree of dissolution.

As previously pointed out, the movement of the teachers is thought to have a political origin. This is now pointedly confirmed since the judgment in question is made the occasion for the publication of an appeal from the National Federation of P. T. T. to all the groups of “fonctionnaires,” and state employees of every description.

The letter proclaims that all employees in the public service would be committing, in the opinion of the federation, a vital mistake of grave consequences if they allowed themselves to be definitely excluded from the benefit of the common law right of combination, and moreover if they did not give their comrades of the teachers unions the strongest possible support.

In a word, the most advanced section of the Labor party and its vast organizations are seeking to affiliate all the civil servants and state employees into one movement in which is involved the question of their right to hold up the public service at the dictate of the General Labor Unions. The question is rapidly nearing a point that will necessitate the government either surrendering the commerce of the country to the demands of the Labor movement with its recognized

EXPOSITION BUILT ON ADVANCED LINES

SAN FRANCISCO—Exhibits in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915, will be installed according to a modern classification, declares Asher Carter Baker, director. The departments will be eleven in number: fine arts, education, social economy, liberal arts, manufactures and varied industries, machinery, transportation, agriculture, live stock, horticulture and mines and metallurgy.

Social economy will, for the first time in the history of expositions, be given attention. The advance since 1905 in betterment movements all over the United States will be shown.

The increase in the use of cement since the last international exposition provides an interesting field for exhibit purposes.

The development in the art of aviation offers a broad field for exhibit purposes. There will be complete exhibits in the graphic arts, comprising printing, engraving and bookbinding. Special attention will be given to civil engineering, road-making and irrigation.

Exhibits from every part of the world may be landed directly at the exposition docks. The same facilities will be offered in the case of railway shipments, which will enable cars to be lightered direct from the various tidewater terminals of the railroads to the exposition.

MANY PRIZES FOR POULTRY

PORTLAND, Ore.—With 24 cups already offered and many others promised for displays of poultry, the prospects are that the fourth annual poultry show, arranged by the Oregon Poultry and Pet Stock Association, to be held in Portland Dec. 9 to 14, inclusive, will be the most important exhibition of the kind ever held in the state.

NEW GRAIN LINE SAVES TIME

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Pacific railway is putting in service this fall the new wheat line between Port McNicoll and Bethany Junction, thus cutting down by nearly half a day the time formerly required to bring wheat through from the west to Montreal.

consequences, or asserting its authority with some definiteness and determination.

CLUB WOMEN HEAR OF CIVIC WORK

ALBANY—The eighteenth annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs is busy today with presentation of papers and their discussion by prominent women workers, with reports from various branches of civic work undertaken by the clubs in the federation.

Polls will be maintained Thursday to elect officers. Howard H. Cross, president of the National Soil Fertility League, urged the delegates to work for the application of scientific methods of agriculture through cooperation with national and state government.

COUNT FOR GOVERNOR COMPLETE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The official count of the vote for Governor of Indiana at the recent election was completed Tuesday. The result as tabulated is: Ralston (D.), 275,275; Durbin (R.), 142,803; Beveridge (P.), 166,054; Reynolds (Soc.), 35,464; Hickman (Prohib.), 18,454; Matthews (Soc. Labor), 2884.

OFFICIAL VOTE ELECTS CAPPER

TOPEKA, Kan.—Arthur Capper, Republican, is elected Governor of Kansas on the face of reported complete official returns Tuesday. His plurality over Hodges, Democrat, is 53. Hodges still claims a plurality of 50.

GIRLS THE BETTER FARMERS, SAYS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON—Girls as practical farmers are more of a success than the boys of the agricultural states, according to the officials of the department of agriculture, who have just completed a report on the movement to instruct girls in the art of raising tomatoes and the work of canning them.

The efforts of the department have been successful wherever introduced, the girls of Oklahoma leading in efficiency. The girls in that state raised and canned this year 90 varieties of fruit and vegetables. More than 25,000 girls are enrolled in the department's clubs, which are formed on lines similar to the successful corn raising clubs organized for boys.

GERMANY IS ADVISED TO TURN TO ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Maximilian Harden, one of Germany's cleverest publicists, addressed a large audience on the subject of the war. He did not anticipate a spread of the war to Europe, but he warned his hearers against indifference and idleness in the cause of peace. He declared the triple alliance to be nothing more than a worthless document, and advocated strongly an alliance with England.

Herr Harden spoke with great disapprobation of King Ferdinand's action, in having become the instrument of Russia and the Pan-Slavs for his own advantage. It was unworthy of a German prince. Herr Harden spoke for a couple of hours and was listened to with the greatest attention, even though his audience did not agree with him.

TAX AMENDMENT LACKS TWO VOTES

WASHINGTON—Just a year late, the state department on Tuesday received the required legal notice of the approval by the state of Ohio of the proposed constitutional income tax amendment.

Two affirmative votes are yet required to afford a three-fourths vote prescribed by the constitution to secure the adoption of the amendment, with 10 states yet to be heard from.

SENATOR ALLEN WINNER

Official recount of the vote cast for candidates for state senator in the fourth Middlesex district, which comprises the cities of Malden, Melrose and Everett, shows that Senator Claude L. Allen of Melrose, Republican, was reelected over Charles M. Cox of Malden, Progressive, by 43 votes. The recount was completed in Everett at 1 a. m. today.

DROP RENDERING COMPANY SUIT

Indictments against Edward F. Swift and Edward H. Tilden, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Consolidated Rendering Company of Chicago, charging monopoly of the business, were not pressed Tuesday by Asa P. French, United States district attorney.

STUDENTS LEARN POTATO CULTURE

ARLINGTON, Wash.—Prof. H. W. Sparks of Pullman visited the Arlington high school recently for the purpose of completing a potato demonstration begun last spring. Ten varieties of potatoes were planted, each on a piece of land one square rod in area.

As far as possible the land for each sample was the same, as well as the planting, cultivation, etc. The object of the test was to determine two things, the potato that produced in quality and in quantity best in this locality.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
NEXT FRIDAY EVENING 8:15
SATURDAY MATINEE 2:30
NEWMAN
Presents His First in a Series of Five
TRAVEL TALKS
HOLLAND THE VENICE OF THE NORTH
Exquisite Color Views and Motion Pictures
Tickets \$1.00, 75c, 50c. Now Selling
25c Seats Day of Lecture

Thursday Evening, Nov. 14, at 8:15
STEINERT HALL
Miss Katherine Lincoln
SONG RECITAL
Assisted by Miss Dagmar de C. Rubner, Pianist
And Mrs. Edith Bradford, Accompanist
Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c.
Tel. Oxford 7330 On Sale at the Hall

JORDAN HALL
Friday Evening, November 22, at 8:15
SONG RECITAL
HELEN ALLEN HUNT
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE, Pianist, Assisting
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Now on sale at Symphony Hall.
Management, L. H. MUDGETT

JORDAN HALL
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 14, AT 3:30
The Brilliant Pianist
TINA LERNER

Recital Programs
Tickets—50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, at Symphony Hall
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Next Saturday Evening, 8:15 o'clock—
One Night Only
ADELIN GENEVE
Supported by her own Ballet Troupe and an Orchestra under the direction of Mahan Franko.
Tickets now on sale, 50c to \$2.00. Address mail orders to Box Office Downtown Ticket Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston street.

UNBROKEN ADVANCE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOVEMENT IS NOTED

New York Daily, Recognizing
Truth of Teaching, Says
Thousand in Metropolis
Healed After Given Up

HELPS CITIZENSHIP

A leading editorial printed in the New York Morning Telegraph Sunday, Nov. 10, has as a caption the words, "The Church Founded by Mrs. Eddy Still Grows, and the Great Truth Which She Discovered Is Spreading." The editorial read as follows:

It was asserted by physicians and others at the time of the death of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy that the church which she founded would gradually go out of existence, that her personality was the one thing which kept it alive. But just the contrary has been the case; weekly the Christian Science churches of this country add to their membership and new converts flock to the standard of the faith.

The doctors and other pessimists failed to understand that a great truth never dies. Mrs. Eddy discovered that if a person keeps his mind clean and fixed on higher things, and fills his soul with an abiding, never-wavering faith, his body will be in good health. The pestilence that walks in darkness and the destruction that wastes at noonday will not harm a Christian Scientist.

Christian Science really makes the sick well. A thousand cases can be cited in this city in which physicians have given up patients and the healers of Mrs. Eddy's church have restored them to health.

The Christian Science faith is that of the optimist—it is optimism of the most exalted kind; it teaches that the creator will not permit the children of earth to suffer bodily ill. The faith of the Christian Scientist reaches to heights never attained by other denominations.

Doctors for years have been fighting Christian Science. The open warfare of a few years ago, however, is not carried on at present—not so openly. Physicians have discovered that thinking people take an interest in the science of healing; that a sick man does not care what means he uses to secure good health if he can only secure it. Physicians, with their mysteries, their Latin prescriptions, their experiments, their many useless and costly operations, are themselves beginning to realize the strength of Christian Science and no longer dare scoff at it.

Certainly if Christian Science does no good it can do no harm. But it does good. It takes a nervous and racked patient, and first of all it gets him into a calm state of mind; it fills him with faith and a firm belief that good health is his birthright and that he will have it. This is half the battle in combating a bodily ailment; and the healer continues until finally the one-time sick man walks the street well, cheerful and hopeful.

Furthermore, Christian Science raises the standard of citizenship. It makes people clean; they realize that cleanliness really is next to Godliness, and that decency and right living go hand in hand with good health and long life. There are no drunkards among Christian Scientists; they do not bicker and quarrel. They give to every one his due and follow the Golden Rule.

GREATEST GRAIN BIN IS IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Que.—Work has been started and steadily prosecuted for the last four or five months on a second unit to the Grand Trunk Pacific grain elevator on the Mission terminal at West Ft. William, and the work is now practically complete. The present capacity of the elevator is 3,250,000 bushels, which would alone suffice to place it among the largest structures of its kind upon the continent, but with the latest addition of 2,500,000, the total capacity will be 5,750,000, or appreciably in excess of any of the world's other gigantic grain bins.

TOWN TO INSTALL LIGHTING PLANT

WELLAND, Ont.—Welland town some time ago voted \$45,000 to install a hydro-electric lighting system for the streets and residences, with the intention of installing an entirely new system, or purchasing and reorganizing the Welland Electric Company's lighting plant, the latter not giving satisfaction.

Experts secured by the town gave a valuation of the plant. Negotiations have been continued since, but as they refused to accept less than \$90,000, the town decided this week to proceed and install an entirely new plant, the result will be two plants in operation.

LEFT TO LEGISLATURE

CHICAGO—The power to appoint a successor to William Lorimer in the United States Senate does not rest with Governor Deneen. The Governor has so decided after looking up the authorities on the question. He will make no attempt to appoint any one to fill the vacancy.

LABRADOR POSTAL HEAD IS ASKED FOR AERIAL WINTER MAIL SERVICE

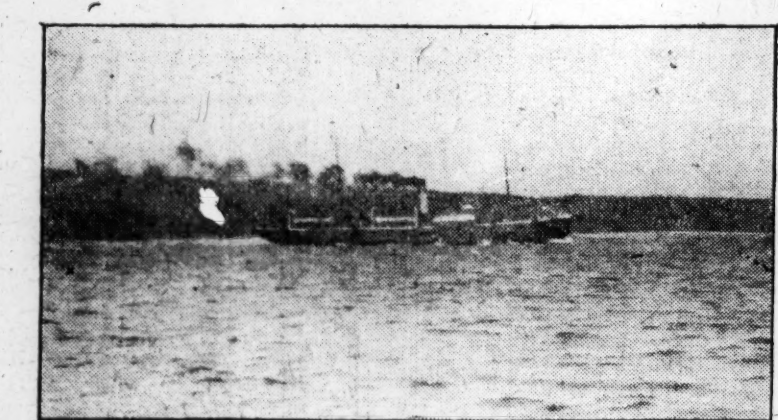
Six Months Without Collection or Delivery Last Season, People on Coast Look for Such Relief

CARRIER IS A HERO

BATTLE HARBOR, Labrador—An excellent field for the use of aeroplanes, to transport the mails is furnished by the situation in which the people of Labrador find themselves in winter. Realizing the conditions by actual experience on the ground, J. T. Croucher, agent for one of the large St. John's trading companies, with headquarters at Battle Harbor, has made representation to the postmaster-general of Newfoundland, asking that the authorities consider the desirability of introducing the flying machine for the winter transportation of mails across the frozen straits.

Cut off from the rest of the world as completely as if on an island in mid-ocean, the people on the Labrador coast, last winter and spring, were without mail communication for six months. On Dec. 11 the last mail steamer of the season made her way across the straits, visiting the scattered settlements along the coast. It was not until June 9 of this year that the long embargo was broken and the welcome smoke of an approaching steamer was hailed from the headlands. This steamer brought the people their holiday gifts for 1911.

In ordinary winters, for several years past, Labrador has had two or three mails during the time when the coastal steamer did not run. It came by the Newfoundland railroad (narrow gauge) as far as Deer Lake, Newfoundland. From there a



Labrador mail boat, which makes regular trips between June 15 and Dec. 10

dog team carried it the 40 miles to Bonne Bay on the west coast. There another team took it up and relayed it to Port Saunders, whereupon yet another dog team carried it a fourth stage of its journey to Flowers Cove, on the hither side of the Straits of Belle Isle. From Flowers Cove a similar conveyance carries the mail for the east coast to St. Anthony, the headquarters of the Royal Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

It is also from Flowers Cove that the Labrador mail starts to cross the bleak land on the opposite side of the straits. It is nine miles to Point Amour, the nearest land in Labrador, but these miles are the test of the whole journey. The current, ebbing and flowing between the gulf of St. Lawrence and the ocean, bring about conditions which render crossing in winter either by boat or on foot well high impossible.

The three winters previous to the last

an intrepid man, has succeeded in making the perilous crossing from the island colony to the Labrador dependency. Provided with a light canvas boat set on runners, and a team of the best dogs obtainable, he has been able to carry the communications from the outside world to those who were obliged to winter on the far northern coasts. The story of these heroic journeys will probably never be told, as no one is able to accompany the carrier on his trips. He watches his opportunity, awaiting a calm period when the open water will freeze solid enough to bear up his team and himself, or else a time when the calm open water will enable him to use the boat to advantage for a part of the way. The past winter, however, conditions did not allow of making even one crossing.

HISTORIANS OF THE PEQUOT WAR

John Underhill's Account Feature of Sixth Article on Connecticut and Rhode Island Group in Early Literature Series

Incidents leading up to and connected with the Pequot war and Capt. John Underhill's history of the combat, accompanied by his amusing drawing in illustration, are mainly dealt with in the accompanying paper. This article is the sixth on the Connecticut and Rhode Island group, in the series on early American literature.

WHEN Adrian Block, a Dutch navigator, explored the coast of New England in 1614, he found the Pequot tribe in a position of lordship over all the Indians east of the Connecticut river.

The sachems who, some years later, visited the governors of Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay colonies with invitations to occupy Mohegan territory, hoped thus to form such an alliance with the English as should give their tribe power to withstand the tyranny of the Pequots. The latter, on the other hand, had sought to strengthen themselves by an alliance with the Dutch of New Netherlands, and made similar overtures to the authorities at New Amsterdam. Both the English and the Dutch meanwhile were consulting their own advantage and taking small interest in the troubles of the Indians among themselves.

Dutch Early Active

The Dutch had begun a fort on the Connecticut in 1623, six years before Endicott brought the first settlers to the bay; and in 1633, by building their house of Good Hope near the present site of Hartford had fully established their claim as the first planters on the river. But the English settlers from New England, arriving soon after in far greater numbers, ignored the Dutch, who, under Van Twiller's hesitating rule, allowed them to settle the territory.

It was therefore chiefly upon the English that the ill will of the Pequots, who did not so easily relinquish their claims, fell. The Pequots had conquered the land, and held in tribute both the Mohegans and Narragansetts, and they were exactly like white men in this—that they did not enjoy seeing their trophy pass into other hands.

The English had not accepted any overtures made by the Pequots looking toward a treaty; they had brought back to their fort at Windsor some of the Mohegan Indians whom the Pequots had ousted, and they had protected and co-operated with Uncas, the Mohegan chief.

Pequot War

Capt. John Endicott, under commission from the Bay colony had punished the Pequots at Block Island for acts of which the Narragansetts were guilty. Then, being sent to Pequot harbor to demand reparation for violent acts committed by the Pequots, and not finding Sassacus, their chief, nor any one with whom to treat, he burned all the wigwams within reach, and repeated the deed of desolation next day on the other side of the harbor. This expedition was fitted out by Sir Henry Vane, then Governor, and Endicott had been commissioned to spare no men and to bring all the squaws and children captive.

Then began a series of reprisals on the

part of the Indians which made the position of the English in Connecticut well-nigh intolerable, and apprehension drove them to fierce decisions. The first act of the general court of Connecticut colony, held in May, 1637, was a declaration of hostility, and that swift and terrible vengeance known as the Pequot war followed. A force of 90 men was raised. Uncas, with 70 men, joined them. At Saybrook fort, the aid of Capt. John Underhill for 19 men was accepted, and Lion Gardener, the commander of the fort, added 20 men from his garrison.

At daybreak of May 26 an attack was made upon the Mystic fort, where the Pequots had entrenched themselves to the number of 700 warriors, besides women and children. The Indians fought gallantly but were overpowered, amid scenes and by methods that modern historians shrink from relating. "Mercy they did deserve for their valor," writes Underhill; but if there was any mercy shown in the Pequot war, it was not on the day that the Mystic fort was surprised and destroyed.

Only seven of the warriors were taken captive, and a few escaped from the scene, a price being put upon their heads, which was soon paid.

When the little army of English, almost intact, returned to Hartford, it was greeted with "great rejoicing." Both colonies pursued the war, which ended in the practical extermination of the Pequots. The remnant, consisting only of the weaker members, formally submitted to the English. Some were sold into foreign captivity, the rest were divided among the conquerors, English and Indian. They were forbidden to call themselves Pequots, or to live on their old plantations or use their old hunting grounds.

In a few instances where little colonies were set up, although acknowledged to be inoffensive in every particular, their wigwams were burned, their crops destroyed and they were reduced again to a condition of destitution and dependence. Last of all, in 1649, a missionary society was formed to convert them to Christianity.

The whole transaction is an episode of New England history that furnishes few laurels for anybody concerned. Fine physical courage was displayed on both sides, isolated acts of kindness and forbearance light up both records. The red man's view has never found a voice, and out of his own mouth is convicted of passions and method not discernibly superior to those of his heathen antagonists.

Four Wrote of War

The historians of the Pequot war, as a detached portion of the annals of New England, are four in number. The earliest accounts published were those of the Rev. Philip Vincent (1637) and Capt. John Underhill (1638). Captain Mason wrote his account soon after, but it lay in manuscript for many years, and the account of Lion Gardener was the latest written of all, in 1680. The more important, historically, of the two earlier accounts is that of Captain Underhill, who shared with Captain Mason the leadership of the attack on the Mystic fort.

Underhill is an incongruous figure among the sober Puritans with whom he persisted in identifying himself. A soldier of fortune, he had already seen military service in the Netherlands, when, in 1603, he went from England to Holland with John Robinson's company of Pilgrims. He was at first chosen to accompany the Mayflower emigrants, but

Miles Standish was sent instead, and Underhill followed 10 years later with Winthrop. He was the first captain of militia in Boston. Soon after the Pequot war he was banished from Boston for heresy, being a sympathizer with Mrs. Hutchinson. He went to London, and there published his book. Returning to America, he settled in Dover, being Governor there for several years. When Massachusetts stretched its arm New Hampshireward and claimed jurisdiction, he was obliged to advocate, an act which would have been necessary in any case because of grave immorality, for which he was finally excommunicated. In 1640, being settled at Flushing, Long Island, he commanded troops in the war between the Dutch and Indians. Still later he represented Oyster Bay in the assembly. He was finally reconciled to the church, and among the Friends on Long Island wrought out a manifold repentance, so that Whittier, in his poem bearing the soldier's name, concludes:

"Fairest and bravest! The Bay State still Counts with her worthies, John Underhill. His narrative is written in an extremely pious vein, the letter of Scripture phrase and its Puritan application being one of his accomplishments. Its title runs: "Newes from America, or a True and Experimental Discoverie of New England, Containing a True Relation of their Warlike proceedings these two years last past, with a Figure of the Indian Fort, or Palizado, etc., etc."

Sketch Peculiar

His "figure" of the fort is a most interesting study. It measures about 13 by 10 inches, and the circular fort in the center is six inches in diameter. On opposite sides of the stockade are two openings marked respectively, "Here enters Captayne Underhill," and "Here enters Captayne Mason." The "street" within presents miniature encounters between white men and red, in which the latter are invariably represented in the act of running away, a feature of the drawing which, in view of Underhill's own testimony to the courage of the Indians, must have been adopted for artistic effect.

The wigwams uniformly represented as furnished with neat gables and windows, are disposed at equal distances along five parallel curving lines, and all have flames rising above their roofs. Outside the stockade is a regularly distanced circle of single Englishmen bearing lighted torches, and without this another symmetrical line of single Indians with bows and arrows, presumably the Mohegans and Narragansetts, who aided the English, but would not take part in the attack.

In the corners of the square hills are disposed in an overlapping manner, something as shingles are laid, with exactly one tree in each valley. The upper left corner dispenses with hills in order to accommodate the following inscription: "The figure of the Indians fort or Palizado in New England And the manner of the destroying it by Captayne Underhill and Captayne Mason."

Underhill's Advice to Men

Fortunately the advice of the little history did not always stick to the text, and so it comes to pass that an extract from it may be made without living over again any scene of the conflict. Such a book might not promise notes on the status of women, but Underhill had opinions on that question which, apparently, were ripe for utterance; so when he has swung out into the full current of his narrative, and is engaged in telling what befell in a preliminary skirmish

ROAD ORDERED TO CUT FARE
LANSING, Mich.—The state railroad commission has ordered the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railroad to carry passengers in the upper peninsula for 2 cents per mile.

BLAST FURNACE TO START

WEST MIDDLESEX, Pa.—The Ella blast furnace at West Middlesex will resume operations on Nov. 15, according to a statement of the officials today. The furnace is undergoing repairs, which are nearly completed. The stack has been idle for two years.

PLAN \$70,000 Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

DETROIT—Windsor will get a modern Y. M. C. A. building as the result of a movement launched at a recent meeting in the auditorium of the public library. It was decided to undertake a campaign for funds to provide a suitable building at an estimated cost of about \$70,000.

TO EXTEND SCHOOL SPORTS

PHILADELPHIA—The school authorities of the city are contemplating an augmented system of athletics, under which every boy enrolled will have an opportunity to participate in the school sports.

\$127,250 PAID FOR THEATER SITE

PHILADELPHIA—The recording of an agreement between Henry W. Fletcher, Robert J. McNally, and Frances J. Boas, to convey to Fred G. Nixon-Nirdlinger a plot of ground on Germantown avenue below Chelton avenue at the record price of \$127,250, has been the subject of discussion, not only in that suburb, but among those interested in vaudeville throughout the city. Upon the plot Mr. Nixon-Nirdlinger intends to build a large theater.

PLAN SPAN OF 225 FEET

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Dominion department of marine has asked the Vancouver Board of Trade to give its views on the contemplated changes in the plans for the proposed bridge over the second narrows. When the opinion of the board was asked previously the plans called for a space of 200 feet on each side of the pivot pier. The new plans call for 225 feet clear on each side of the pivot pier.

With some Indians, he mentions that an arrow was stopped by a helmet which his wife had persuaded him against his wish to wear, and thereupon makes the following digression:

"Let no man despise advice and counsel of his wife though she be a woman. It was strange to nature that a man should be bound to fulfill the humour of a woman, what arms he should carry; but you see God will have it that a woman should overcome a man . . . they must and will have their desire when the hand of God goes along in the matter. . . . Therefore let the clamor be quenched I daily hear in my ears, that New England men usurp over their wives, and keep them in servile subjection. The country is wronged in this matter. . . . Let this precedent satisfy the doubtful, for that it comes from the example of a rude soldier. If they be as courteous to their wives as to take their advice in warlike matters, how much more kind is the tender and affectionate husband to honor his wife as the weaker vessel? Yet mistake not! I say not that they are bound to call their wives in council, though they are bound to take their private advice (so far as they like it to be for their advantage and their good)."

Underhill's spelling is not reproduced in the above transcript, out of consideration for the general reader. Even in that day of free orthography, it was unique, being as Lowell says of it, "under a pure covenant of grace." The Boston public library owns an original copy of Underhill's "Newes," which is exceedingly rare.

(The next paper will notice the other historians of the Pequot war—Vincent, Mason and Gardener.)

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NEWS IN BRIEF

ENGLISH BOOKS ARE DELAYED
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Notices have been sent out by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Hyatt to school officials notifying them that English lesson books will not be in general use in schools for a year. In the meantime the change from the old English lessons to the new will be gradually brought about.

NEW ROAD TO COST \$1,000,000

SPOKANE, Wash.—The incorporation of the Oregon, Pacific & Eastern, an Oregon railroad, capitalized at \$1,000,000, is announced from Portland, Ore. The company will build a line from Cottage Grove to Winchester bay, a distance of 25 miles. The section from Cottage Grove to Diaton already has been built.

1068 TIMBER LICENSES ISSUED

VICTORIA, B. C.—There were issued during October 638 timber licenses, for land west of the Cascades, and 430 for lands east of the Cascades. The revenue from the former was \$95,631.15 and from the latter \$52,289.10.

CANADIANS BUY ALASKA LINE

SPOKANE, Wash.—O. G. Laberec of Spokane has sold his interest in the Alaska Northern railroad to a Canadian syndicate for \$1,250,000, according to announcement made at his local office here.

AUTO PLOW PLANT SOLD

WAPAKONETA, O.—The Thompson-Breese auto plow factory in this city has been sold to John Breese, one of the former owners, at his bid of \$7500. The plant will be enlarged and put in running condition at once and an additional force of workmen employed.

THOUSANDS SEE STONE SET

OWENSBORO, Ky.—The laying of the corner stone of the Masonic building, held recently, was one of the most impressive public ceremonies held in this city. More than 800 Masons formed in the line of procession, and fully 3000 persons witnessed the placing of the stone.

STUDENTS TO DISCUSS PEACE

SAN FRANCISCO—Ten students have announced their intention of entering the prize peace discussion of the University of California which will be held in the auditorium of the Berkeley high school on the evening of Friday, Nov. 15.

BRINGS BOLIVIA COPPER ORE
TACOMA, Wash.—With 1000 tons of rich copper ore from the mines of Bolivia, loaded at Antofagasta, Chile, 1200 tons of nitrates from Iquique and general European freight, the German steamship Sakkarah arrived at San Pedro recently en route from Hamburg for Tacoma. The Sakkarah is expected here on Nov. 18. She will load general merchandise at Seattle and Tacoma and sail about Dec. 1.

PROVINCES GET OYSTER LAND

OTTAWA, Ont.—In keeping with the act passed last session, handing over to the provinces the foreshore oyster lands, agreements have been signed between Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia and the Dominion government. The Malpeque reserve in Prince Edward Island comprises 14,700 acres in Richmond bay.

LARGE CARGO FOR COLUMBIAN

TACOMA, Wash.—A consignment of 20 carloads of shingles, the largest shipment ever taken from the Puget sound, will be loaded on the American-Hawaiian steamer Columbian when she leaves port here for the Atlantic coast. She will also load 10 cars of flour for Mexico and a car of wool for New York.

MRS. CURTIS GUILD SAILS

NEW YORK—Mrs. Curtis Guild, wife of the American ambassador to Russia, is a passenger on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which left this port on Tuesday. Mrs. Guild, who has been passing two months with her sister, Mrs. Lavelle, in Boston, will rejoin her husband at St. Petersburg. Another passenger is Lady Sybil Cutting, who is on her way to her villa at Florence.

HARVESTER HEARING POSTPONED

CHICAGO—Hearing of the government's suit to dissolve the International Harvester Company, which was to have been resumed here today, has been postponed to Nov. 22 on request of Joseph R. Darling, special agent of the department of justice, who is now in Oklahoma.

NAMED DIRECTOR OF NAVY YARDS

WASHINGTON—Capt. B. C. Bryan, engineering officer of the Philadelphia navy yard, is named to become director of navy yards, about Jan. 1, succeeding Rear Admiral Willets, now on duty at the navy department, whose retirement comes in March.

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PIANO RECORDER NEW WONDER

Invention by Melville Clark of Chicago Said to Preserve Artist's Individual Interpretation of a Composition

DESCRIPTION GIVEN

MELVILLE CLARK, the distinguished piano manufacturer of Chicago, has invented a device that will be a boon to musical composers and of large practical benefit to musicians and the public in general. This mechanism is not on the market. It is used by Mr. Clark in cutting music rolls for the use of the people.

It has long been a problem how to perpetuate and make permanent records of the pianistic interpretations and mannerisms of the great pianists. Every pianist has a distinct temperament; his own unique individuality. This temperament is manifested in the renditions that he gives of musical scores. As each one of these renditions is of value to musical students and to the interpretative musicians, it becomes a matter of importance how they can be preserved. Various inventors in the commercial field of musical art—that is in the player-piano and music roll field—have given their attention to this subject, but none of them has met with success until Mr. Clark completed what he calls his new recording device, which has made a sensation among musicians and musical connoisseurs.

What the Device Does

The practical value of this recorder lies in the fact that it photographs, as it were, the idiosyncrasies of every pianist. From this record a master music roll is cut and from this master any number of other music rolls for public use are manufactured. There is no limit to the output of this particular roll, so that if any one owning a player piano wishes to play the standard compositions of music on his or her player as it was played by Paderewski, Rosenthal, Hoffmann, Rachmaninoff or Carreno or any other representative pianist of the day, he can have it if he has the money to pay for the roll.

This recorder does not increase the price of the roll, that is, not in any measure that would make it a burden upon the consumer. It is a unique affair, subtle in its workings, mystic in its achievements yet it is said, with the practicality of modern mechanism, giving something to the world that the world has long needed and something that musical people will appreciate in the highest degree.

The operation of Mr. Clark's device is explained in a simple way as follows: The pressure of a button, turning on the electric current, sensitizes every playing part of the piano to the slightest touch of the performer, and secures in perfect relation every playing movement made. There is not a detail of the piano that is excepted from this sensitizing. Keys,



MELVILLE CLARK

Inventor of 88-note piano player and of recorder

pedals and all are included. Perfect in its infinitesimal details, this "photograph" is secured of the work of any pianist who may sit down to the grand piano to which the recorder is attached.

For a composer to play upon the piano, imprint his individuality in all its phrases upon the reading of any musical composition, have the music so recorded out and then to place it on a player piano and hear himself play, seems the fulfillment of a desire which many must have felt. The same statement applies to the pianist. De Pachmann, for instance, can give his concept of a noble work of musical art and, it is claimed, after the roll is cut he can put it on the player piano and have the interpretation shown him just as he played it manually.

Significance Pointed Out

The chief importance of this achievement in the field of the mechanical player is said to be its influence upon the development of musical art and musical history. It is from this point of view that it appeals most to its inventor. So far as the public is concerned, Mr. Clark, it is said, does not think that it has a commercial value. Be that as it may, no one will be allowed to use it except Mr. Clark himself in the building up of his own music roll business. Of course no one can tell just how the recorder works. That is Mr. Clark's secret. For the present the mechanical details are kept in the shade.

Another important phase of this recorder is that composers will be relieved of the manual drudgery that is always

Device Not to Be Put on Market but Used in Making Player Rolls Reproducing Performances

HELPS COMPOSERS

a part of every composer's labors. To write down musical thoughts requires the same sort of toil as to write down literary thoughts. Many beautiful and delicate conceptions are lost because the fingers are not nimble enough to catch and transfix them. Thought is fleeting and musical thoughts, based on sound, are said to be the most evanescent of all. Now this is where the value of this new recording device is proved. No matter how gossamerlike or ephemeral the thought, this mechanism reproduces it. The composer simply sits at the piano keyboard and lets his fancy wander into fresh musical fields, and some other person, not gifted with the fire of genius, will do the merely manual labor of transcribing these musical concepts.

What a blessing it would have been if the great pianists and composers, Beethoven, Schumann, Liszt and Chopin, had had a recording device to preserve their style for the benefit of succeeding generations! What a blessing to the great pianists and composers of the present and the future if their musical fancies and the varying moods of each can be preserved through all the years to come! It is claimed that the new device will reproduce the tempo of the pianist, his style, his pedaling, the power of his stroke on the keys and the expression in so accurate a way that the mechanism seems to be endowed with intelligence. To bring out the moods and the style of the greatest pianists has been looked upon as the apex of player achievement.

Inventor's Other Works

Mr. Clark has won prestige for other notable achievements. He was the first man who offered to the public the 88-note player that covered the entire keyboard of the favorite instrument. Prior to his 88-note instrument the player covered 6½ octaves or 65 notes. This was the standard, but a 5½-octave piano cannot play the great musical works, and so in order to play them at all, these great works, it is said, had to be mutilated, either by transposition or emasculation, spoiling them for the cultivated layman.

Melville Clark's 88-note player revolutionized the player industry of the entire world. It plays every work that was ever written for a piano. Furthermore, it has relegated into obscurity the 65-note player. For eight years Mr. Clark enjoyed a monopoly of the instrument of which he was the originator, but now every player manufacturer in the world makes nothing less than a player with 88 notes. Mr. Clark's latest device, the recorder, is looked upon as a fitting climax to his other achievements.

PRESIDENT-ELECT. WILSON PLANS FOR OPEN-DOOR POLICY

PRINCETON, N. J. — President-elect Wilson busied himself today with preparations for his vacation trip. He intends, as far as possible, to clean up his correspondence, and with that end in view got at work early with his secretary.

Governor Wilson said Tuesday he had decided to maintain so far as possible the "open door" policy which he inaugurated at Trenton when he became Governor of New Jersey. During his term as Governor he has insisted that the door to his private office never be closed while he is in it.

The Governor spent a busy day at Trenton Tuesday. Aside from attending to state business he addressed a delegation that came from Charlotte, N. C., to invite him to attend in May the anniversary of the celebration of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence and dedicated the Wilson cottage at the state home for girls.

SENATOR DIXON OUTLINES WORK

WASHINGTON — Senator Joseph M. Dixon, the militant chairman of the Progressive party, is in Washington making plans for a big Progressive conference to be held in Chicago on Dec. 10 and 11.

"We expect to have from 300 to 500 Progressive leaders in the Chicago conference," said Senator Dixon. "We will arrange for national headquarters to be located probably in Washington. We intend to continue the publication of the Weekly Bulletin as the official organ of the party. A legislative committee will be named to look after Progressive legislation in Congress and committees will be named for the various states to prepare and look after the introduction of bills embodying the reforms demanded by the Progressive platforms."

ANNUAL DINNER OF CREDIT MEN

Samuel J. Elder was the guest of honor at the November meeting and dinner of the Boston Credit Men's Association at Youngs hotel, Tuesday, at which 150 members were present. George C. Morton, president of the organization, presided and acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Elder, who chose as his topic, "Some People I Have Met," described the impressions which he received of Washington on a trip there as a boy during the civil war.

Mr. Elder told about the wonderful powers of oratory possessed by Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher.

RAPID WORK ON U. S. S. NEW YORK

WASHINGTON — The government navy yard in New York is breaking all records in building the battleship New York.

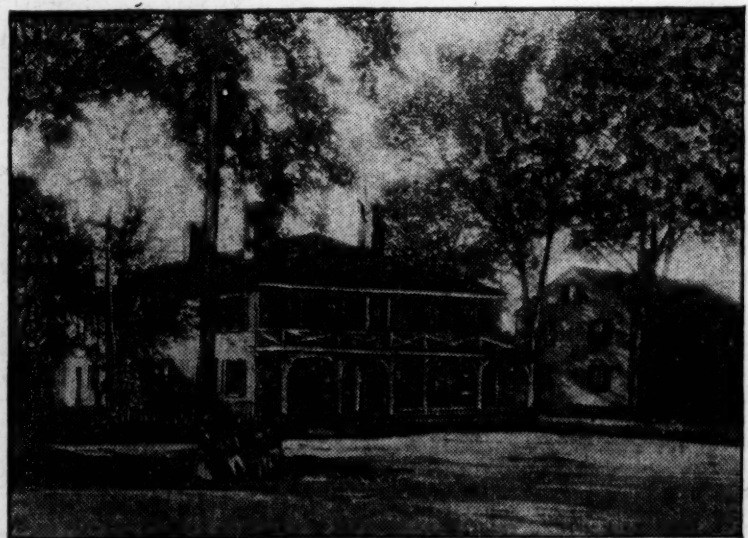
The progress report just issued shows work on that vessel is advancing almost twice as fast as work on similar ships by private builders.

DEMOCRATS TO CELEBRATE BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The Democratic town committee is making plans for a celebration to be held Thursday evening. There will be a parade around the principal streets to the common, where there will be an open meeting with Lieut.-Gov.-elect David I. Walsh of Fitchburg. Congressman-elect Thomas Thacher of Yarmouth and Congressman-elect Edward Gilmore of Brockton as speakers.

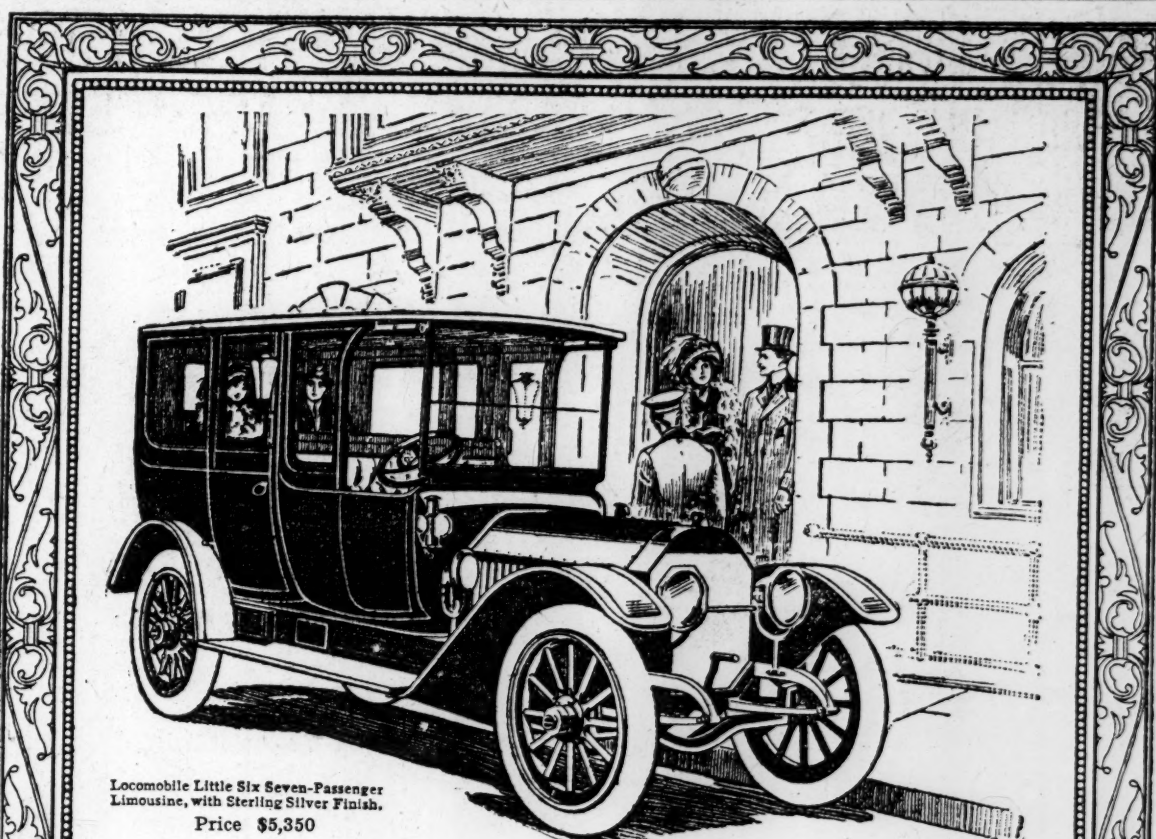
WARSHIPS RETURN FROM DRILL NORFOLK, Va.—Eleven Atlantic fleet battleships returning from target practice on the southern drill grounds reached Hampton Roads Tuesday.

the towns of Foxboro, Wrentham and North Attleboro in Massachusetts, and through Pawtucket and into Providence in Rhode Island. References to the street in the records of these towns indicate that it was laid out and built as a toll turnpike by private enterprise.

Persons interested in highway construction can find all kinds of construction along Washington street. There are sections paved with modern blocks, stretches done in granite, and along some of the reaches the old time cobblestones are seen. There are reaches of macadam, and in walks along the way are a few roads now and then so narrow that a person standing in the center can almost touch the growth on either side.



Walpole square, which is somewhere near the middle of Washington street



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The Locomobile Company of America Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

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CONGRESS EXPECTED TO PASS THE BILL FOR SECRETARY OF LABOR

WASHINGTON—It seems likely that Congress, at the coming session, will complete the passage of the bill, providing for a secretary of labor with seat in the President's cabinet. The bill went through the House at the last session, and was ordered favorably reported from the Senate committee on education and labor. It has no opponents in the Senate, so far as known, and, therefore, its passage through that body is confidently expected. This is the view of the leaders of organized labor and of members of the two houses of Congress who have been pushing this legislation.

With the passage of this bill the cabinet will be increased from nine members to 10. The new department will gather together all of the federal agencies having anything to do with labor and mould them into a harmonious whole. The existence of such a department, it is claimed, would greatly aid in the work of securing and maintaining industrial peace in the United States. Ultimately, the prediction is made, Congress, having provided for a department of labor, would enact legislation bearing more forcefully than at present on the question of federal intervention in case of strikes, etc., and the presence in the cabinet of an official making a specialty of all labor questions, would not only give the government at all times first hand information on these questions, but information that would be accurate, and therefore trustworthy.

The secretary of labor, it is assumed, would always be a member of organized labor, or acceptable to it. In view of the probability that the new department will be created in time for the President-elect to fill it, two prospective candidates for appointment have already appeared, both of them at present members of the House of Representatives. One of them is Representative William B. Wilson of the fifteenth Pennsylvania district, defeated for reelection this month, and the other is Representative Martin J. Wade of Iowa.

The claim of Mr. Wilson's friends is that he has been elected three times from a district normally Republican, that he made a good record as chairman of the House committee on labor, consistently advocating the passage of labor measures that came properly indorsed, and at all times making a careful study of labor questions. Judge Wade was in charge of the labor bureau of the Democratic presidential campaign, with headquarters in Chicago, and made many speeches in the West for Wilson and Marshall.

In all probability, before Mr. Wilson is ready to act, he will confer with the heads of organized labor in the country. It is predicted that the bill will go through the Senate early in the session, for that body will not have much to do until after the holidays. Its real work

will begin when the House begins to send it the annual appropriation bills. After these have appeared there will not be any time in the Senate for matters of general interest outside of these bills.

EASTERN TIER COLLEGE HEADS IN BRUNSWICK

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The Association of Colleges in New England convened Tuesday in Hubbard hall, Bowdoin, for the fifty-fifth annual session. Fifteen colleges and universities are represented as follows: Harvard, Yale, Brown, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Tufts, Middlebury, Trinity, Wesleyan, Vermont, Boston, Clark and Bowdoin.

The sessions, which are private, cover two days, during which the following subjects will be discussed: General examination for graduation, college entrance requirements, paternal attitude to students, elastic admission requirements, baccalaureate degree degrees, substitution of courses, intercollegiate visitation, five or three course advantages, group system, scholarship deteriorating, alumni energies, advisory councils, college statistics, faculty control and degrees.

WOMEN IN NEW PARTY ORGANIZE

At a meeting of 300 women members of the Progressive party in the Ford building late Tuesday a state committee of women Progressives was formally organized. Miss Anna C. M. Tillinghast of Beverly presided.

During the meeting Mrs. Richard Washburn Child resigned as president of the organization, and Mrs. Charles H. Mellen, of Newton, was elected in her place. Mrs. Charles S. Millet of Brockton was elected treasurer.

SEEKS TO STOP ELECTION

SALFORD, Mass.—City Solicitor Michael L. Sullivan has been asked by the common council to begin proceedings at once before the supreme court to restrain the city clerk and other election officials from holding an election under the newly adopted city charter, which provides for a commission form of government.

COURT HOUSE TO BE ENLARGED

NEVADA CITY, Cal.—More room is needed in the court house, and the supervisors soon will provide for an addition to that structure. Plans have been submitted by Architect Mooser of San Francisco, and the supervisors are getting an estimate as to the cost.

LAMPION BOARD ELECTION

The board of the Harvard Lampoon Tuesday night elected Russell Mechem, '15, of Chicago, George W. Merck, '15, of Orange, N. J., and Evert A. Herter, '14, of New York regular editors. Richard Sanger, '15, of Cambridge, and William W. Hobbs, '15, of Brookline, were elected business managers.

Y. W. C. A. TO HOLD FAIR

The Boston Young Women's Christian Association will hold a fair at the Copple Plaza tomorrow from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. The sale will be continued Friday at 40 Berkeley street.

DEFEAT IN COMMONS TO BE REVERSED BUT BLOW IS SERIOUS ONE

LONDON—The government has determined to retain office and to rescind by a direct vote in its support the recent vote in the House of Commons which carried Sir Frederick Banbury's resolution on Irish finance. This will necessitate a special debate, and the whole incident will militate seriously against the present timetable for the session.

Although there is no question of the power of the government to rescind the amendment by a large majority, the supporters of home rule do not care to question the fact that a serious blow has been delivered to that policy. It is in the country rather than in the House of Commons that this will be felt and in the words of Mr. Redmond, though it would be ridiculous to take an exaggerated view of the incident, it would be equally ridiculous to disguise the fact that the situation created is extremely serious.

Coming immediately on top of the decision of the law courts on the subject of income tax, a decision which must cause considerable inconvenience to the government at the beginning of next session, the difficulties of arranging for the passage of government bills have been seriously increased.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE MEETING IN SPRINGFIELD

Nearly 50 members of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade in Boston, headed by Richard L. Gay, secretary, left the city today for Springfield, where the monthly meeting of the board opens under the auspices of the Springfield branch. The meeting is being held in the Hotel Kimball, and is being attended by visitors from places in the vicinity as well as about 150 members of the Springfield organization. The feature of the gathering will be a talk on the "Panama Canal as It Relates to Shipping," by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester.

Col. W. S. Peirce and the staff of officers from the United States arsenal will be guests at the luncheon in honor of Admiral Chester, and an invitation has been extended to the whole visiting party to inspect the arsenal, where they will be shown about by the officers. Automobiles are to be provided by the board of trade and the guests will be taken to several points of interest. The trip will end at the Naysasset Club, after which the visitors will leave the city by the 5:35 train for Boston.

JEWELERS CLUB ELECTION

The Jewelers Club last night elected John S. Blake, president; F. S. Sherry, vice-president; F. E. Chick, secretary-treasurer; H. W. Patterson, F. R. Hollister and A. P. Kerr, executive committee.

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MAY BE EXTENDED TO 150 MILES LONG

Proposition Is to Carry It to New Hampshire Line and from Present Terminus, Providence, to New London

NOW RUNS 50 MILES

FORTY years ago, Cyrus Wakefield, of rattle furniture fame, earnestly and energetically advocated a plan to extend Washington street a dozen miles northward from Boston to the town of Wakefield. With Mr. Wakefield's passing the scheme was lost sight of, but recently it has been revived as the nucleus of a plan to lengthen Washington street so that it will reach from the New Hampshire line, north of Lowell, through Massachusetts and Rhode Island and across the Connecticut border to New London.

Part of the project calls for the utilization of the railroad drawbridge across the Thames river between Groton and New London, which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has announced it intends to abandon as a part of the changes in its right of way, made imperative by the plans of Connecticut to develop New London as an important port for trans oceanic commerce.

If the plan is carried out, Washington street will be approximately 150 miles long, one of the longest thoroughfares under a single name in the world, and a



Washington street, near Providence, R. I., its present southern end



Beginning of Washington street, at Causeway street, near North station, Boston

very effective memorial to the name and fame of the father of this country.

The present Washington street is the longest street east of the Hudson river, and one of the longest in the United States. Its 50 miles of roadway reaching from the Charles river on the north to nearly the center of Providence, provides a long drive, attractive scenery and historic houses. It is occasionally said that the streets in the older parts of Boston were laid out along the paths traveled by cattle owned by the early settlers. Whether this is true or not Washington street is sufficiently crooked to have occasioned the assertion. Nevertheless, the street followed the ridge of high land adjoining the harbor, from a point where several roads came together.

The earliest official mention of what is now Washington street is found in the first book of the records of the town of Boston, wherein the thoroughfare is called High street. When the declaration of independence was read from the balcony of the Old State House, the end of the building opposite that fronting toward the harbor was on Cornhill. At that time what is now Washington street was known as Cornhill, from Dock square to School street. From there to Summer street it was designated as Marlborough street. Beyond, to Essex street, it was Newbury street, and from Dover street it bore the name of Orange street.

By the order of the town council it was proclaimed that on and after July 4, 1788, the thoroughfare should part with its

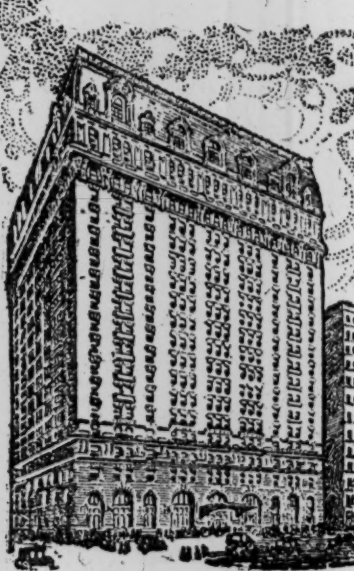
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Room with detached bath \$3 to \$5
Room with private bath \$3 to \$5
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Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

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This hotel has been conceded to be "the farthest advance of science in hotel service." Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The really economical place to stay in at a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate.

Under the Management of James Woods.

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Prices for rooms and restaurant most reasonable considering excellence of appointments and service

Single Rooms with Bath, \$3.50 to \$5.00. Double Rooms with Bath (two persons), \$5.00 to \$8.00. Special prices quoted for prolonged stay.

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Unique Sea Food Cuisine.

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A select family and transient hotel, most conveniently located, all modern improvements and homelike. Table exceptionally good. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates for a prolonged stay. Send for booklet.

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NEW CLARION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky av., 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. E. K. BONIFACE.

PUPILS OF PYLE TELL OF HIS TEACHING

ASSOCIATION OF THE STUDENTS WITH THEIR MASTER DESCRIBED

N. C. Wyeth Gives Glimpse of Twilight Talks and of Life of Colony at Chadds Ford Near Wilmington

LOYALTY IS STRONG

By N. C. WYETH

A GREAT stick of hickory is smoldering and gleaming fitfully in the fireplace before me. Its pungent fragrance scents the room. My pulse quickens to the magic aroma, and my thought flies back to a day in October 12 years ago when I first set eyes on Howard Pyle. He was standing, tall, broad and impressive, legs apart, hands clasped behind him, backed against another such open fire in his studio. The smell of burning hickory was in the air! I had come to him, as many had before me, for his help and guidance, and his first words to me will forever ring in my ears as a vital symbol of his teaching and an unceasing appeal to my conscience.

Relations Delightful

Who, of his associates (and after all we were associates as well as students) can forget the somber hours in the gloaming when, after a hard day's work before our easels, we sat in the class studio, watching with blissful content the fading square patch of the skylight—warm with the light of the afterglow, violet, then a dim dusty gray. Who of us has not thrilled in these moments, when suddenly we heard the dull rattle of the brass knocker as it closed, and the faint sound of his footsteps on the brick walk.

And then, as we had hoped, our own door was opened and he entered in the dim light and sat among us. I can see him now, the soft overhead light faintly modeling his large, generous features, his massive forehead and deepset eyes, the breadth between the eyes; the mobile nose and prominent cheek bones. And then, in that tense silence he would talk in a soft, hushed voice, of art, its relation to life, his aspirations, his aspirations for us. Only too soon he would say good-night, and leave us in the darkness, and as we each felt for our hat and coat one could sense that every jaw was set to do better in life and work, and so in some measure to express our deep gratitude to the inspirator.

There are many in this world who radiate the feeling of love and earnestness of purpose, but who have not the faculty or power to impart the rudiments of accomplishment. There is nothing in this world to inspire the integrity of youth like the combined strength of spirituality and practical headway. It gives the young student a definite clew, as it were, to the usefulness of being upright and earnest. Howard Pyle abounded in this combined power, and lavished it upon all who were serious.

It seemed almost miraculous as we watched week by week the rapid unfolding of a new member (to our unpractised thought, however, hopelessly crude and unpromising). One could mark the distinct advances in his efforts. Wretched, unstable drawing would quickly assume coherent shape and character; raw and uncouth conceptions would transform and become softened and refined, until in a marvelously short time the student would find himself, and emerge upon that elevation of thinking and feeling which would disclose before him a limitless horizon of possibilities.

Had Great Penetration

Mr. Pyle's inordinate ability as a teacher lay primarily in his sense of penetration; to read beneath the crude lines on paper the true purpose, to detect therein our real inclinations and impulses. In short, to unlock our personalities. This power was in no wise a superficial method handed out to those who would receive. We received in proportion to that which was fundamentally within us.

I recall an instance as an illustration. One member, an ungainly lad from the back country of northern New England, found his way into the Pyle classes. He had dreamed, in his remote village, of becoming an artist; of picturing his visions of cities he had never seen, and of the lives of the people therein.

He had come into the composition class week after week with sketches of society folk and kindred subjects. They were, naturally, unconvincing and poor, but Mr. Pyle's interest in them did not flag. Meanwhile he assiduously gathered from the fellow accounts of his life in

Mr. Wyeth was one of the earlier pupils of Howard Pyle at the Wilmington school, and is now well known among American illustrators for his work in the leading New York magazines and many books. He is a native of Needham, Mass., but makes his home at Chadds Ford, Pa., twelve miles from Wilmington.

the woods, of breaking snow roads, of gathering maple sap, of log driving, of corn huskings, and a myriad things. It began to dawn upon the Vermont that his own life at home, the incidents of his own north country which he knew and loved were interesting, yes, intensely interesting. His pictures at once gained in vitality and importance. With Mr. Pyle's trenchant help, he had found himself. I doubt if Howard Pyle ever had a student that did not at some time or other experience some such awakening as this while under his direction.

Apart from his innate generosity as a teacher, he was otherwise indulgent and generous. If it became his impulse to carry out an idea, a scheme in our behalf, a trip, a banquet, nothing could stand in his way to accomplish it. The Sunday morning of the great Baltimore fire, a half a dozen of us were grouped with Mr. Pyle on the steps of his studio, discussing the conflagration. Suddenly he hit upon the scheme that we must all go to the fire in the capacity of sketch artists for Collier's Weekly. He would arrange it by telephone immediately. He did. The newspaper approved. Skipping into the studio, he depleted his letter file of the right number of communications bearing Mr. Collier's signature and added a few words of his own over his signature authorizing us within the fire lines as newspaper representatives. We had no money, so he stuffed \$75 into our hands and we were off. Our sketches did not prove to be of any great value, although several were published—but our friend had thrust us in the way of some unique and valuable experience.

I can recall many such experiences prompted by his generous interest and boyish enthusiasm, which have made us all the richer for them. We spent days with him rummaging around old furniture shops hunting for seasoned mahogany for panels to paint upon, and we spent very much more time with him roaming the gorgeous hills and woods of the Brandywine valley at Chadds Ford, Pa.

At Chadds Ford

It was his period of life in this remote village that brings the fondest memories to the most of us. In a large, roomy house that nestled in the trees beneath a great hill, within a stone's throw of General Lafayette's headquarters and surrounded by his wife and family of six children, I have the keenest and most enjoyable remembrances of him. Many, many jolly evenings did we spend before his crackling log fires, eating nuts, telling stories, or best of all, listening to reminiscences of his own or accounts from his vast store of knowledge of history and of people. His intimacy with colonial history, and his sympathetic and authentic translations into pictures of those times are known and loved the world over.

Thus, to know Howard Pyle—in this country of all countries!—where Washington had fought in the valley before Pyle's own doorstep, where from the spacious veranda we looked across the meadows upon Rocky Hill, the very location of the deciding conflict that sent Washington to his memorable winter at Valley Forge. To know Howard Pyle here was a profound privilege.

His accurate knowledge of the battle of the Brandywine, his vivid word pictures of marches and counter marches, skirmishes and retreats; his anecdotes of the very families who had seen the running fight; the tales told him by his great-grandmother, who distinctly remembered the retreating Continentals, trailing their muskets over the dry fields of September, their shoeless feet wrapped in gunnysack, and bleeding—and a thousand other things. Enthusiastic! Generous! With a fabulous knowledge of events and a rich and versatile imagination! Can you wonder that we loved him?

How can I tell in words the life of the 30 or more who lived in these historic, picturesque, rolling hills, working in the spacious and grain-scented rooms of an old grist mill? To recall the unceasing soft rush of the water as it flowed over the huge, silent wheel beneath us thrills me through. I loved it. And here the teacher kept his class intact for five glorious summers. Who of us, pray tell, me, cannot count those as golden days.

As we are slowly maturing into the various and independent ways of arriving at the solution of our personal viewpoint in art, we may feel at times a little impatient that we are not more individual, and that we have inherited a little too much from Howard Pyle that does not by right belong to us. But even so, it is likely that he awakened in many of us ennobling visions and ambitions which without his golden touch may have always slept.

The first annual exhibition of Howard Pyle's drawings and paintings purchased by the Wilmington Association of Fine Arts is attracting attention this week at Wilmington, Del. The society plans a suitable building for this collection, to be used also for the local historical society and the city library.

HOW ARTIST TALKED IN THE COMPOSITION CLASS IS RELATED

Sidney M. Chase Shows He Spurred on Learners by Penetrating and Vigorous Though Kindly Criticism

GRATITUDE VOICED

By SIDNEY M. CHASE

IT IS easy enough to learn to draw; it is very difficult to learn to think! Many times has Mr. Pyle told us that, and many more times he has needed to retell it, as this statement expressed his deep conviction of the only way to make vital pictures.

Of course Mr. Pyle knew that, in reality, it is not easy enough to learn to draw. But what he meant to express was that, for us younger art students, the enormous difficulty of putting into a picture the essential qualities of deep feeling, sympathy and sincerity far outweighed the lesser difficulty of accurately learning to draw.

In other words, Mr. Pyle believed that if one has something worth while to say, and is determined to say it, then he will search and eventually find adequate methods of expressing it. The reverse of this belief prevails in many art schools. The student is taught to draw thoroughly well, with the idea that when he has acquired an adequate technical skill he will be free to express successfully his artistic feeling. Many teachers of art consider this to be the best method of instruction. Other teachers, believing perhaps that the imaginative, spiritual side of the student should be earlier developed, yet criticize their work from the technical side, because it takes tremendous vitality in a teacher to criticize the feeling of a drawing when there are many students' drawings to examine; and they justify themselves—perhaps rightly—by saying that if the student has good stuff in him he will "arrive" anyway. But to get the best out of any student, a teacher—in art or in anything else—must give very largely of his own spiritual energy. The greatest teachers are those who do this. And of the greatest teachers, Howard Pyle was in the front rank.

Mr. Pyle's Teaching

With the theory prevailing in many art schools Mr. Pyle took sharp issue. To carry out his deep conviction that, in stimulating the thought and feeling of the student his skill of eye and hand would hasten to keep pace, he founded at his home city, Wilmington, Del., a colony of young artists who came to him from all over the country, eager to learn the secret of his marvelous power.

How could he make us think and feel and open our eyes to the value of life about us? For the teacher can only "develop"; he cannot "create." But in most of us there is the potential energy of deep appreciation—too often latent, even in art students, where it should be seen. Mr. Pyle believed that the touchstone to liberate this fullest power of appreciation was to appeal to our imagination; to stimulate by urging us to put into whatever we were fashioning all the joy of living that God had given us and all the wonder of beauty that God had created in it.

Let this seem somewhat ethereal and impractical, let me illustrate concretely. In what I may call Mr. Pyle's "training class" were some half a dozen young men. To this number, by favor of Mr. Pyle, was admitted a new arrival, of the usual art school technical training, and with some small practical experience. Straightway Mr. Pyle set him to making a drawing—of a cast, the beautiful unknown lady by Donatello. The student, desirous of making good, began a careful, conscientious drawing, and worked earnestly. The following morning Mr. Pyle came to him, glanced at his drawing, waved it aside briefly, and criticized him thus:

"Now, Mr. —, I don't want you to go at it that way. You are thinking of that head as a piece of plaster, and trying to copy its outlines and contours. Now, just look at it! I'd like you to think of the beautiful Italian noblewoman who sat for it; of her rich, medieval surroundings, of silks and damasks; of courtiers and palaces; of the joy with which Donatello modeled the curve of that eyebrow, the sensuous lips, and the delicate feathering of the shadow over the cheek! I want you to see the beauty in it and to put into your drawing all that you see! Now, will you start another drawing and try to do all that?"

And Mr. Pyle walked away.

The student's jaw dropped and his eyes widened. It was a sort of new language. He stared after Mr. Pyle. Then he turned and looked at the cast. He had never really seen it before. He had been too busy copying it. Something within him soared!

"Well," he said, "it is beautiful!"

He tore his drawing across, and began another. He worked with new eyes, and worked as he never had before. His drawing grew. It was not so accurate, perhaps, but it had something else. Next morning, Mr. Pyle came to him. Before he reached the student he saw,

Mr. Chase is one of the later group of Howard Pyle illustrators, native of Haverhill, Mass., where he now has his studio. His work is contributed to leading New York magazines, and has been identified largely with New England and the Maine coast. He is a writer as well as an artist.

over the young man's shoulder, the new drawing.

"Ah, that's better!" he said.

Do you think that man ever forgot the lesson?

Composition Class Striking

The most striking feature of Mr. Pyle's teaching—"stimulation" or "inspiration"—would be so much more accurate than "teaching"—was without doubt his "composition class." It met Monday evenings and each of us was expected to bring a composition. This was a rough, charcoal drawing, made without models, and intended to indicate a picture we wished to paint. Mr. Pyle would come in, take them up one by one, and talk to us about them. Our names were on them, but the sketches carried no titles. No subjects were given us by Mr. Pyle, "for," said he, "if you have nothing to say, why should you make pictures?"

And those composition lectures! How can I describe the tense stillness in which Mr. Pyle studied our ideas, bared to his penetrating scrutiny! He looked through the sketch before him, and away, deep into our consciousness to see, not what we had put down, but what we had been thinking and feeling. Often, he saw what we had not been thinking and feeling! And, truly, he searched the corners of our mentalities.

He did not say: "That is a bad arrangement; I don't like the spotting of that group of figures; that figure is too near the center of the canvas;" etc., etc.

Here is one thing he did say of a good composition:

"Miss —, I rather like your picture, but . . . I seem to feel something lacking, a sort of incompleteness in your thought. I wonder . . . have you changed your idea in any way from your first conception?"

And the answer came, hesitatingly:

"Yes, Mr. Pyle, I had some small figures over in that corner, but I had some trouble in getting them right, so I thought it might make the picture better if I took them out."

He had seen into her mental picture and found—what none of us others had even suspected—the flaw in the finished work.

Of another composition—a farmer and his wife driving home from market in the twilight—he said:

"You should have more confidence in the intelligence of your audience! You don't need to have the couple, back to us, driving up the road toward a house with a light in the window, to show that they are going home! I should like them coming toward us, so we could see what they look like; you don't need the house with the light in the window if you feel strongly enough that they are coming home!"

Not a word about arrangement or design.

His condemnation of a composition was:

"That isn't right; they wouldn't do it that way!"

And then he would tell us how they would do it; and the force of his irrefragable logic, however much we might wish to differ, would inevitably compel agreement.

Of technical criticism there was little, and it was quite subordinated. For example:

"That is a sunny field you are making," he might say, "and those black outlines interfere with your thought; take them out!" And if he began a criticism with the damning comment that the composition was well drawn, somehow the good drawing seemed to veil a paucity of thought and feeling.

Gave Freely to His Pupils

Picture-making to Mr. Pyle, was not making pictures of life, but really putting down the life, itself. He used to urge us to write as well as paint, and most of the men did. "If you can picture life," he would say, "you can describe it." The power of Howard Pyle lay in his wonderful interest in life; whether you painted it, or wrote it, or lived it, what you said must be vital, red-blooded, and worth while. He felt life keenly, and interpreted it in his work with a love and sympathy that was masterly because it was sincere.

It is difficult to speak with restraint of the great-heartedness of Howard Pyle, who gave without money recompense—as if money could recompense—of his vitality, of his generous interest, of his wonderful, stirring enthusiasm to his pupils, asking in return only that they should be men, and go on striving even as he had striven. And if not one of us should ever again touch brush to canvas, the new zest in living that we got from his great inspiration would be enough of joy.

But so far from stopping we ask only that we may go on working to the end of time! The great privilege of association with him carries with it sacred and delightful obligations. And that is that we shall find our highest joy in giving to others in our work, so far as we may be able, that keener appreciation of the beautiful that we gained in large measure from, and shall forever owe to Howard Pyle.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Evening Story Telling Session Draws 175 Boys
"Newly Interested in Reading Books"

LIBRARY story telling in the evening, a new feature in Boston, is making a marked impression. It was started at the Dorchester branch only a few weeks ago primarily for such boys as are occupied in the afternoons but have leisure immediately after supper. The first night a comparatively small number came, but last week there were about 175 in attendance. Of course this number included many girls also, not to mention the mother who came with her very small son, and the policeman who stood at the rear door and listened as intently as the most interested urbanite there. Already some of the boys who hitherto were considered hopeless as possible library patrons are beginning to inquire, "How can we get books that have these stories in?" which surely is evidence enough that the stories told by Mr. and Mrs. Cronan are fulfilling their purpose of ultimately leading boys and girls into the fields of the world's great literature to browse for themselves.

The booksellers of Leipzig, Germany, have decided to form a library that shall contain a copy of every line of reading matter, in German or any other language, that shall be printed and sold with the German empire from Jan. 1, 1913, onward. The building will be erected on land given free by the city, and the library will be supported by an annual joint contribution of \$50,000 from the city and the state of Saxony. It is estimated that in a few years the library will contain more volumes than the Royal Library in Berlin. Nothing will be put into it except new publications.

One of the busiest persons in Massachusetts library work is Miss Zaidie Brown, agent of the state free public library commission. Last Thursday Miss Brown visited the Phillips Library, then gave a talk to the teachers of Templeton in the afternoon after visiting the library there; Friday she spoke to the grange at Princeton, and Saturday she conferred with the trustees of the Hubbardston Library on the subject of reorganizing their library.

One of the most practical papers read at the last conference of the American Library Association held at Ottawa, was one by Miss Mary E. Hazeltine of the University of Wisconsin library school on "The Assistant and the Book."

Speaking of the change for the better that has taken place in the attitude and nature of librarians she said, "The librarian of the older days was a crabbed and positively forbidding guardian of books. Then for a period of years and there are traces of this time still with us—the library worker had the attitude of the clerk, so important seemed the details of library service. Now we are approaching the time when the librarian shares in the spirit of the social worker. The one big blessed thing that we all want to do (and we are all assistants to the public) is to get people to love the human messages in books. The only way to do this is to make sure that the person who deals with the public knows books—is fairly radiant with book love. He should not be a rapt scholar absorbed in his own researches, nor on the other hand a flippant clerk."

In a thoroughly interesting pamphlet issued by the board of library commissioners of Vermont and describing what has been accomplished in a few years by the wide-awake library at Pomfret, the statement is made, "What this library has done, any library in the state can do. The only things necessary are common sense, enthusiasm and willingness to work."

Appropos of the question regarding the purchase of "best sellers" by public libraries the bulletin of the Maine state library has this to offer: "The reason why the latest popular fiction is being purchased by the libraries is because Mrs. A. of the Shakespeare-Bacon Club and Miss B. of the Pi Eta Sorority want it and tell their dear friend the librarian that she must get it for them. Pliny's proverb, 'Sutor ne supra crepidam iudicet,' should be nailed to the wall of every public library and clung to by every librarian who believes that the library exists to educate. Then when Mrs. A. and Miss B. come in and call for the latest popular intoxicator the librarian can point to the proverb and if the good ladies do not recognize it at sight after they have looked up its meaning in the reference room, its truth and application to the public library will dawn upon them."

Holland, Massachusetts, far from the railroads and boasting only 145 inhabitants, is a shining example of what may be accomplished through pluck and laudable ambition. The people wanted a library, so they raised \$2000 for a building. Then they helped to put it up—actually drew the stone and helped with the grading too. From the outside \$500 was contributed to furnish the library, and when everything was in readiness the library was opened with a genuine old home day celebration and 250 people in attendance. The library now has 1500 books, and it is safe to say that they are not allowed to stand idle on the shelves.

Says the Wisconsin Library Bulletin, quoting from a paper read at a meeting of the Keystone State Library Association by O. R. Howard Thomson: "The inadequacy of more than half of our public libraries is the cause of the slight esteem in which they are generally held by business men and taxpayers. If the business man, the mechanic, the seaman, the cook, the bookkeeper, the engineer, the contractor and the minister find that, despite the fact that their

town or city has an ornate library building, they must still buy two thirds of the books they wish to consult themselves, are they to be blamed for regarding the library as an institution devoted to the giving out of picture books to children and novels to women? Are they to be censured for regarding the library not as an integral part of education but as a luxury, a thing whose necessity, if greater than that of a town hall, is less than that of cement walks in the town green?"

PRESIDENT TAFT TO FILL VACANCIES

WASHINGTON—President Taft stated to visitors Tuesday, that he planned to fill all vacancies in positions occurring before March 4, without regard to the approaching change of administration. Several important appointive offices are now vacant, including the commissioners of the bureau of Indian affairs and the office of chief of the bureau of chemistry and many other opportunities for appointment will occur during the winter.

GEORGIA VOTE ANNOUNCED

ATLANTA, Ga.—The popular vote cast for presidential candidates in Georgia was officially announced Tuesday as follows: Wilson, 93,171; Roosevelt, 22,010; Taft, 5121; Debs, 1014; Chafin, 147.

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ALBERTA TO IMPORT 1500 EXPERT FARMERS

EDMONTON, Alta.—Fifteen hundred experienced farmers of Dutch origin now living in South Africa, will be brought to northern Alberta by the Alberta, Peace River & Eastern Railway Company, which has a dominion charter to build a system of 1500 miles from Hudson bay to the Pacific ocean by way of Edmonton. The company owns 800,000 acres of land in the Peace river district, which will be developed and settled as rapidly as possible.

J. H. Williams, chief engineer of the company, said, in making the announcement, that the farmers to be brought into the district are men with capital and experience in opening new land to agriculture. Most of them have families, which means that the first invasion of the north country by organized effort will bring in between 6500 and 7000 persons.

Mr. Williams said the first section of the system to be built will be between Cochrane and the Peace River crossing also that work will be rushed on the line to Ft. McMurray. It is estimated that the cost of the first named line will be between \$25,000 and \$30,000 a mile. The company, headed by Lord Farrer, V. C., director of large railway enterprises in Great Britain and Mexico, is said to have ample capital to complete the project.

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DOING WORK WELL

There is a laundry in Minneapolis that advertises thus: "Any one entrusting their work to us must not expect it back short of three days. Speed is the one thing that we do not carry in stock."

It struck me as such a particularly good advertisement that when I was up that way, writes a contributor to Hearst's magazine, I went around to this particular laundry that made it a point not to say that it did not deliver all work with promptness and despatch.

The amount of business being done by the concern convinced me that people prize good work and safety quite as much as they do speed.

This particular laundry was doing a very flourishing business. Garments entrusted to it came back with every button intact and no frayed and ragged edges. Also, if there was a little patching and mending to do, these laundry folks looked after the repairs and replaced missing buttons without ever saying a word or calling your attention to the fact that they were giving you a little more than you paid for.

You discovered this for yourself, and when you did, these clothes-cleaning folks sort of loomed large on your skyline and you thought of them with respect if not affection.

The one thing that they impressed upon the customer was that it takes time to do extra good work.

WASHING VEILS

Few women have success in washing white chiffon veils and scarfs, and attempt to clean them in various ways, but they can be washed successfully, and the method is very simple. Use water that is only tepid, not hot, add a pinch of borax to soften it, and then make a good suds with some good white soap, says the Ladies' World. Let the chiffon soak in this for about 15 or 20 minutes and then squeeze it gently with the hands until quite clean, but never wring or twist it. Rinse through several waters, adding just a suspicion of bluing to the last water. Lay smoothly on a towel or clean cloth and press between the layers with a moderately hot iron before it is quite dry. Very hot irons or hot water will yellow white chiffon, and then, too, a too hot iron is apt to stick and pull the chiffon out of shape.

USE OF SCREENS

Where one is pressed for room, as is often the case where one occupies a small flat, a screen may do good service in shutting off a corner or part of a room, says the Commoner. Folding screens are to be had at various prices at the house furnishing departments of the big stores, but they can be home-made. A folding clothes horse which can be had cheaply may be covered with some cheap goods, and wallpaper pasted over it, keeping each wing or section separate. Table cloth is a good covering, and pockets can be sewed on the inside for holding various things. For shutting off a "corner kitchenette," or a little sewing nook, or a cot bed, etc., the screen is invaluable.

Willowed plumes, by the way, may be unwilowed and recurled. And in connection with the recurring notion, it is generally supposed that black plumes are always the best investment, for they can be redyed so easily; but this is a fallacy, for there is no tone so hard to make over as rusty black, as the process takes much from the natural feather, which must then be added to with new material.

The little Pierrot ruffs may be made out of old feathers. These are formed of a row of curly tips, beneath which is a band of satin in five folds, which lies flat against the collar, and below this falls a line of ostrich flues. Flues are the soft, feathery part of the plume which extend from the center stem, backbone, or quill. The ruff measures about sixteen inches and is finished with an immense bow of satin matching the feathers, unevenly tied, and standing up and down.

Of course, the contour of every woman's face does not permit her to wear full

At best, rugs will slip on the highly polished floor. This may be prevented to a degree by sewing to each corner of the rug a triangular piece of rubber or heavy leather. There are patent rug fasteners, too. They are an adaptation of the well known patent glove clasp. Indeed, a glove clasp will answer the purpose admirably, says the Newark News. One half of the clasp is sewed to the rug, while the other half is sewed to a piece of kid or cloth and tacked to the floor at just the right spot.

CLEANING COPPER

Although vinegar may be used to clean the outside of copper cooking utensils, care should be taken to avoid letting any fall on the tin lining of the pan, says the Louisville Herald. To clean the pan inside and out by far the best method is to scrub it with soda, hot water and soap. The outside may then be polished with a rag dipped in vinegar.

CARE OF FRUIT JARS

When emptying fruit jars wash thoroughly, rinse well and drain. With a salt shaker shake salt two or three times into a jar, put on cover without rubber and screw on, or fasten tight, says Home Progress. Another season the jars will need only rinsing with cold water.

FASHIONS AND

GOWN TO BE WORN TOMORROW

Much of the gown of yesterday left in it

AS the fashions stand this winter, at this moment, when people are beginning to buy their winter suits and clothes and the dressmakers and shops are busy supplying them, there is a good deal of the gown of yesterday left in the gown of tomorrow. So much is this true that one with a small purse or slight inclination for the trouble of ordering clothes looks forward with relief to the seeming fact that she will have nothing to do. The trouble is that clothes in the hand look better than clothes on the figure. Many women expect to wear gowns with a confident air that they throw away after trying them out two or three times. Something is wrong. It is hard to tell what. It may be the cut of the cuff, the shape of the collar, the size of the button, the flare of the seams—it is hard to put one's finger on the defect, and yet one is conscious that the garment is not in the picture of today.

In a country of many changes it is not possible to be strongminded and wear things that sharply contrast with one's neighbor's clothes. This is easy in theory and especially easy at the beginning of the season, but it is very difficult to put into practice. One feels like a dead leaf in a garden of spring flowers, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times.

The main trouble with wearing last year's clothes during this year lies in the coats. The skirts are so much alike that a little alteration is needed; but short coats do not exist except in certain satin models over which long coats are worn. The ordinary coat suits which

the American woman wears every day and which no woman, rich or poor, is without, has a coat that falls half way between the knees and hips, and is usually longer than that. This cut is universal, although it has a rival in the Directoire coat, which is sharply cut away in front and rounded or pointed in the back.

This shape is even a more distinct change from the coats of last season than the straight Trouville coat with its even hem and loose belt across the back. Yet there were many women who bought cutaway coats late last winter, for Directoire had introduced into America the coat with a rounded back and two buttons at the waist line. These were swiftly taken up by the tailors at the middle of last season, and the manufacturers turned them out in high-grade retail garments.

This coat is in a good fashion now as it was then, and if you are lucky enough to have one, put it on and think no further. One of the best models is in heavy wool ratine and velours de laine, and has no trimming except a binding of coarse silk braid. The new ones, which are cut on the same model lines, are of even rougher materials, for we are as silky and shaggy as we can be this year, and chief of the fabrics for such coats is a heavily corded velvet material which the French have named organ pipes.

Fortunately, one can wear either a coat with revers to the hips, or a straight front buttoned to the neck like a Russian blouse. The former is more becoming, the latter is more comfortable.

BROAD TIPS ON THE FEATHERS

Change in style in ostrich plumes

OSTRICH feathers have come into their own again. They are used for hats, for boas, and in a myriad other ways.

For hat trimming one plume, full and long, is considered sufficient, and in almost every instance the tip of the plume is placed toward the back of the hat, or resting on the hair at the back of the head.

Those who have ostrich feathers tucked away in boxes waiting for fashion to demand them again will find that the plumes are probably not in such excellent condition that they can be used in this way, nor should they be willowed, for the willowed plumes are quite out, and the style of feathers now used is so full of little points of fashion that one with careful eyes can soon detect the repaired and reclaimed from the new ones. For instance, the long, narrow feather is completely out also; the new ones have short, broad tips.

But one's old feathers can be done over in some remarkably clever ways, so that they are not merely repaired, but present the effect of new goods, and the prices charged for such work are moderate, says the New York Times.

Quite charming are the tailored ornaments made from old tips and bits, and these find a place on the plain hats. Hat bands of ostrich feathers are also to be made of old plumes, though these are not as uncommon as many other things which may be done with them.

Willowed plumes, by the way, may be unwilowed and recurled. And in connection with the recurring notion, it is generally supposed that black plumes are always the best investment, for they can be redyed so easily; but this is a fallacy, for there is no tone so hard to make over as rusty black, as the process takes much from the natural feather, which must then be added to with new material.

The little Pierrot ruffs may be made out of old feathers. These are formed of a row of curly tips, beneath which is a band of satin in five folds, which lies flat against the collar, and below this falls a line of ostrich flues. Flues are the soft, feathery part of the plume which extend from the center stem, backbone, or quill. The ruff measures about sixteen inches and is finished with an immense bow of satin matching the feathers, unevenly tied, and standing up and down.

Of course, the contour of every woman's face does not permit her to wear full

At best, rugs will slip on the highly polished floor. This may be prevented to a degree by sewing to each corner of the rug a triangular piece of rubber or heavy leather. There are patent rug fasteners, too. They are an adaptation of the well known patent glove clasp. Indeed, a glove clasp will answer the purpose admirably, says the Newark News. One half of the clasp is sewed to the rug, while the other half is sewed to a piece of kid or cloth and tacked to the floor at just the right spot.

Although vinegar may be used to clean the outside of copper cooking utensils, care should be taken to avoid letting any fall on the tin lining of the pan, says the Louisville Herald. To clean the pan inside and out by far the best method is to scrub it with soda, hot water and soap. The outside may then be polished with a rag dipped in vinegar.

CARE OF FRUIT JARS

When emptying fruit jars wash thoroughly, rinse well and drain. With a salt shaker shake salt two or three times into a jar, put on cover without rubber and screw on, or fasten tight, says Home Progress. Another season the jars will need only rinsing with cold water.

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HANDSOME NEGLIGEE AND CAI

Cotton crepe, with Japanese design

EVERY woman likes a variety of pretty and becoming negligees and here is one that is as simple as it is charming. It means almost no labor for the making. It is thoroughly comfortable to wear and attractive to look upon. In the picture, it is made of one of the cotton crepes showing Japanese designs and is trimmed with bands of India silk, while with it is worn a little boudoir cap of white muslin and pretty ribbons.

The sleeves are plain ones of the "set-in" sort and the back can be made with a seam that shapes it slightly or left plain as each woman may choose.

Also the kimono can be cut off to saquee length, so that it really means two models instead of one.

For the afternoon rest, nothing prettier than just the combination illustrated could be asked, but there are lovely kimono silks, challis is made in special designs for the purpose and plain colored cashmere is charming with flowered ribbon.

In the small view, the saquee kimono is shown of plain colored silk with trimming of striped and silk is always delightful to wear. If preferred, the sleeves can be cut longer and gathered into bands.

For the long kimono will be required 6 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 44 when made without seam at the back, 7 1/2 yards 27 or 36 with seam at center back and for bands, 1 1/2 yards 27 inches wide; for the saquee kimono 3 1/2 yards 27 or 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. For the boudoir cap will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of banding and 3 yards of ribbon for the rosettes.

The pattern of the kimono (7614) is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inches bust measure; of the cap (7239) in one size. They can be bought at any May Manton agency.



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FIGURES TELL THE STORY

Constance Armfield Writes on Ancient Needlework and Modern Drama

WHEN figures are used in ancient needlework, whether figures of men or animals, they are always treated as component parts of the design; and viewed from a little distance, the figures resolve themselves into pleasant patterns on the stuff, gay patches of color standing out against a background which may be covered with a connecting tracery, or studded with a simple "repeating" design, or left plain, or embroidered with the barest idea of landscape.

In every case, however, the background is completely subordinate to the figures; on them depends the beauty as well as interest of the work, and the background is designed purely and simply as a harmonious setting which must be restrained and kept in proper bounds so that the interest of the figures be not crowded or obscured.

The figures, in short, are regarded as the principal factors in the expression of the general idea of the work, and the embroiderer depends on them to tell the story unaided by elaborate pictures of their environment. This art of storytelling by means of human figures is surely the art of the drama, and recent presentations on the modern stage show a return to the simple methods of the old embroiderer. The stage setting becomes once more a mere background against which the figures act the story.

The atmosphere of the play must spring from them. Their environment must be conveyed to the audience by the effect it is producing on the actors. Shakespeare's heroes and heroines, and minor characters, too, convey so realistically the impression of the scenes in which they are supposed to move that we are mentally transported to a desert island, a barren moor, a stormy sea, a monarch's palace, or a country festival, merely by watching and listening to the actors, although nothing but a curtain may clothe the stage. Thus was Shakespeare acted in the olden days, before "realism" became the fashion and elaborate scenic effects were built up. But now, while the ancient simplicity is being resorted to by the most modern of our theaters, a much greater sense of harmony and beauty is being demonstrated. The simple settings are arranged with a view to the perfect unity of the scene in which the actors form the principal pattern, a pattern that moves and changes with the progress of the scene, but which is always one with the background. The colors of the dresses have been carefully chosen to tone with one another, and the environment has been selected with the object of throwing up, and at the same time harmonizing the colors of the figures, which move across it. The human figures are recognized as possessing the potentialities of collective as well as individual beauty.

Another analogy to the methods of the old embroiderer may be found in the modern tendency to simplify crowds and indicate in a few strokes collective emotions. Two or three retainers or guards, well placed, expressive in pose

and gesture, can represent the feel of the spectators or general environment of the actors, even as such subsidiary figures do so on an old Greek vase. I show forth joy, fear, grief or triumph perfectly adequately; the collective emotion can be conveyed just as well by or three as by a hundred, if they put in their right places in the pattern properly subordinate and in the relation to the principals.

Every super in the new method comes of vital importance to the plot, his intelligence and sympathetic understanding are freely drawn on, and drama, shorn of the materialistic (or often obscurantist) of the painter, stands out boldly as the mirror of humanity.

HOME HELP

Lay on the top of pot of round of paper which has been in white of egg. Cover the usual way, tying down the cover and the preserves will keep in.

Should a leakage occur in water pipe, temporary measure adopted until the plumber arrives applying a mixture of soap and

Discolored knife handles can be proved by rubbing them with borax and vinegar.

To give a slight amount of sugar to the water. This will not the ribbon nor make it too stiff.

To restore the brim of a hat to original shape damp it with cold water bend it to its proper shape, where necessary stuff it with paper, and dry hot place.

PAD WITH PAPER

When one does not happen to have old blanket, which is usually used as padding for the ironing board, a lot of old newspapers will be found to be excellent substitute, says the Louisville Herald. Lay them smoothly on the board until you have the required thickness then cover with a piece of cotton, and you always have a clean, smooth board.

CUFF REINFORCED

How many of us have discovered that when our tailored waists come back to the laundry the third time, they show signs of wear? As many of us are bought ready-made there is no material for new cuffs. Now when I buy new waist I go over the edges of the cuffs with a tiny overhand stitch that is most invisible, writes a contributor Good Housekeeping. The cuffs then as long as the waist does.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

BUYING FURNITURE FOR A FLAT SCARF END EMBROIDERY MOTIF

What to put in the library

Leaves and oblong figures to be worked solid

BUYING the furniture for a flat, the wisest plan is to consider one room at a time, and then to concentrate the energies on that alone.

To begin with the library. The usual furnishings of this room consist of a bookcase, table, settee, armchair, rocker, and one or two side chairs. The commonest mistake made, particularly by the young housekeeper, is the selection of massive furniture. This in the proper setting shows to excellent advantage. The average flat, however, where the library rarely measures over twelve by fifteen feet or thereabouts, looks overcrowded and, consequently, uninviting. There really seems little room left for the occupants after the furniture has been installed.

Choosing a room of this size as a basis, the table should not be larger than forty-two by twenty-eight inches. One seen recently in this size, made of fumed oak, which finish it may be said is one of the most artistic in the mission furniture—has a sturdy looking top, one and a quarter inches thick, and a shelf beneath of the same thickness, placed eighteen inches above the floor. If it were possible to make a table of this kind without the shelf, this would be the better way, since it is usually the abiding place of magazines which being exposed, require frequent dusting. The shelf is really necessary, however, acting as a brace.

The sides of the table are solid, there being no open spaces for books. This is considered an advantage, as there are no little nooks and crannies to require frequent attention. Books, it might be said, are not improved by being exposed, and their daily care, if exposed, means that a large amount of energy and time

must be expended. Books are better kept in an enclosed bookcase. It is a convenience to have adjustable shelves. The bookcase should have a sufficient space beneath it so that the floor may readily be kept clean. Of course, the case should be well supported. It should not be over five feet high, else the top cannot be easily reached when dusting.

In placing the bookcase, it is best to use either of the side walls as a background. Should it be placed facing the light, the sun would soon fade the covers of the books; while if against the light, difficulty is found in reading the titles.

A settee that was seen recently, measuring four feet three inches long by eighteen inches deep, is not too large. The back is covered entirely with leather, studded with large-headed colored copper tacks; the seat consists of a removable cushion of leather, built on springs. The cushion is held firmly in position by nuts and screws. Chairs made in a similar manner can be had, in sizes harmonizing with the proportions of the settee. The frames are made of heavy wood, minus carving of any kind, and all lines are straight.

To buy chairs with the removable cushions is an economy. Should the cushions require repairing this can be easily and inexpensively done. The saving here is in the upkeep.

The choice of a rug is largely a matter of individual taste. There is a great variety to select from, and one cannot go wrong if one's selection is the product of a recognized maker. True, Oriental rugs are the finest and wear longest, besides paying handsome returns in the pleasure their possession brings. Many beautiful Oriental patterns are to be had in the domestic rugs.

BUYING ANTIQUE FURNITURE

Question of truth and fitness

THE collection and association of antiques and reproductions should be determined by the collector's sense of fitness. Every room should depend on whatever instinct for rightness, for suitability, he may possess. If he finds that he dare not risk his individual opinion, then let him be content with the things he knows to be both beautiful and comfortable, and leave the subtle decisions for some one who has time to pursue the study of the subject, writes Elsie de Wolfe in Good Housekeeping. For instance, there are certain objects that are obviously the better for age, the objects that are softened and refined by a bloom that comes from long usage.

An old rug has a softness that a new one cannot imitate. An old copper kettle has an uneven quality that has come from years of use. A new kettle may be quite useful, but age has given the old one a certain quality that delicately banging and pounding cannot produce. A pewter platter that has been used for generations is dulled and softened to a glow that a new platter cannot rival.

What charm is to a woman, the vague thing we call quality is to an object of art. We feel it, though we may not be able to explain it. A fine old jar may be reproduced in form, but it would be silly to attempt the reproduction of the tenderness that gave the old jar its real beauty. In short, objects that depend on form and fine workmanship for their beauty may successfully be reproduced,

but objects that depend on the imperfections of workmanship, on the crudeness of primitive fabrics, on the gradual fading of vegetable dyes, on the bloom that age alone can give, should not be imitated. We may introduce a reproduction of a fine bust into our rooms, but an imitation of a Persian tile or a Venetian vase is absurd on the face of it.

The antiques the average American householder is most interested in are the old mahogany and oak and walnut things that stand for the oldest period of our particular history. It is only the wealthy collector who goes abroad and buys masses of European things who is concerned with the merits and demerits of French and Italian furniture. The native problem is the so-called colonial mahogany that is always alleged to be Chippendale, Heppelwhite or Sheraton. There must be 10,000 so-called pieces in the New York shops alone! It goes without saying that only a very small number of them can be really old. As for the articles having been made by the men whose names they bear, that is something that no reputable dealer would affirm.

I have no quarrel with the honest dealers who are making fine and true copies of such furniture and selling them as copies. There is no deception in that and we must respect these men as we respect the workers of the eighteenth century; we give them credit for their masterly workmanship, their appreciation of the best things, and their fidelity to the models they produce.

COMBINATION IDEA IN BOOTS

Feature of footwear for coming season

NO one article of attire so quickly marks the well-dressed woman as well chosen footwear, and the good condition in which it is kept. The fashions for the coming season in both slippers and boots emphasize the combination idea. Different leathers are combined and different colors; even the most sedate makes show this trend. For women of conservative tastes it is a somewhat difficult problem to know what to wear. Probably for every day usage the black boot of customary sort will be selected by the majority, but for afternoon wear one must make a graceful bow to the inevitable in the form of the new ideas.

The combination boot for afternoon wear is made with a patent leather vamp and suede top, and the most popular shades of suede will be dark tan color, though gray suede is also to be had. These boots are 14½ inches high and are buttoned. The fancy pearl buttons exactly match the suede and are imported. All these buttons are made in a mold, and in themselves are a note of novelty. The patent leather is stitched in thread to match the suede. The heel is an item which is both sensible and pretty, for from the back it has the solid effect of the military heel, and from the side the lighter line of the Louis XV. Of course, this is only in the best made boot, but these are the tiny differences between the cheapest and the best, says the Kansas City Star.

In all black the same style boot can

be had with patent leather vamp and black cloth top, and black pearl buttons. All patent leather boots will be little worn, for they have not proved practical. Black Russia leather with kid tops will replace them.

Rhinestones in buckles are still much to be seen, and some are exquisite; there is no average size for them, nor any special shape in special favor. They are priced from \$2.50 to \$50, though they may be purchased as cheaply at \$1 a pair. The imported rhinestones are set in silver, hence their greater cost.

The majority of women who go out in the evening must go in street cars, where a light slipper looks garish in spite of the evening wraps, yet shoes are impossible, so what will milady do? Why, wear the most practical thing in the world, the all black satin slipper; of all slippers the most favored, for they can be used for house wear, or evenings either. For the woman of moderate means the black satin slipper is a blessing undisguised. Bronze may be used for something of the same purpose.

ESCAPING GAS

To locate escaping gas use soapsuds instead of the dangerous candle, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Fill a tin can with soapy suds and apply with a paint brush, such as sign writers use. When escaping gas comes in contact with the suds there is a bubbling that can be seen and heard plainly.



THE end of a scarf may be prettily decorated with this design. The leaves and oblong figures are worked solid, with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

Directions for transferring: In taking off this pattern lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

SIMPLE SCARF

A sideboard scarf of natural colored linen, edged with Irish peasant lace, would be beautiful, says the Minneapolis Journal. The linen must be of the coarse variety, and the hem should be two inches wide.

For a dresser scarf, the same idea could be carried out, using coarse blue linen in combination with the lace, which is made in linen thread, and is especially suitable for household linens. With the blue linen and white lace, a monogram worked in white floss should be placed in the center front, about one inch from the hem.

PACKING HELP

A good packer told me that she always packed something thick like a steamer rug or heavy sheet in the bottom of her trunk, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. She put this in as if she were lining her trunk, pinning it in place in the corners at the bottom and higher at the sides. Then if the bottom of the trunk were broken the lining, if securely fastened, might keep the contents from being lost.

IRONING LACE

Iron lace directly after it is washed, first under a cloth, finishing with nothing between it and the iron. If this is done, says Needlecraft, there will be no need of starching it, because ironing it while wet gives it just the right amount of stiffness.

FOR THE THANKSGIVING TABLE

Vegetable breads and dessert

IN the Ladies' Home Journal for November Marion Harris Neil offers these new dishes for Thanksgiving:

Beet fritters—Two beets, the yolks of four eggs, three tablespoons of flour, three tablespoons of cream, one tablespoon of sugar, a grate of nutmeg and the rind of half a lemon. Boil the beets until tender, then skin them and rub them through a sieve, add the yolks well beaten, the sugar, cream, flour, nutmeg and lemon rind. Mix well and form into neat fritters, using a little flour. Allow to stand for 15 minutes in a cool place, then fry in smoking hot fat. Serve with fresh or preserved apricots.

Pumpkin brown bread—Two cups of pumpkin juice, three cups of yellow cornmeal, three cups of rye meal, half a cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, two cups of milk and one teaspoonful of baking soda. Mix all these ingredients together, beat well and turn into a buttered tin, cover with buttered paper and steam for five hours.

Lentil cakes—First wash one cupful of lentils in several waters and soak them in water for 12 hours; then boil them until soft but not pulped. Drain and add two tablespoons of melted butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, yolks of two eggs and half a cupful of chopped nut meats. Make into round cakes, lay on buttered tins and bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes. Sprinkle a few chopped nuts on top and serve hot.

Squash-and-walnut croquettes—Rub two cups of cooked squash into a ba-

sin, add one egg well beaten, two tablespoons of melted butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoons of flour and half a cupful of chopped English walnut meats. Form into neat croquettes, brush over with a beaten egg, toss in fine breadcrumbs and fry in plenty of smoking-hot fat. Drain, and serve the croquettes with a sweet sauce.

Parsnip rolls—Boil two large parsnips until they are tender, then press through a colander; add one quart of hot milk, one teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of butter, one yeast cake mixed with a quarter of a cupful of sugar, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Allow the dough to rise to twice its original size, then knead some flour into it and let it rise again, divide it into small pieces, lay them on buttered tins, let rise for 10 minutes, then bake for 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Bean custards—Wash one cupful of dried Lima beans, cover them with cold water and soak over night. Drain and put them into a saucepan covered with cold water and boil until they are soft. Rub them through a sieve, add half a pint of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of butter, three beaten eggs, half a cupful of milk and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Mix and divide into custard cups, cover with buttered papers and steam gently for half an hour. Serve hot or cold with sweet wafers.

Candelabra of wood, especially in the mission style, are used a great deal in halls, libraries and dining rooms.

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ONE HUNDRED TALKS ABOUT OUR STORE ETHICS—No. 18

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(Continued Thursday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

SUNSET EGGS
FOR this appetizing breakfast dish, select nicely streaked bacon, sliced very thin, and fry until crisp. Cut the slices while hot into two or three pieces, and with a fork dispose on serving plate in circular form. Drop the required number of eggs carefully into the bacon fat, and enclose in rings to prevent spreading. Cook until the eggs are done, but on one side only, and drop into the prepared bacon cups, which have been kept hot. Serve immediately.

EGG AND POTATO RELISH
Select smooth, shapely potatoes and bake until soft. Cut in halves and scoop out a part of the pulp. Break an egg into each half, sprinkle with salt and pepper, add a teaspoon of cream to each egg, and bake in a moderate oven until eggs are set. In the meantime, beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth. Beat gradually into it the potato pulp scooped out. Heap roughly over the baked egg and keep in the oven until well puffed and browned. Sprinkle with minced parsley.

MUSH RINGS WITH FRUIT
Make a cornmeal mush in the proportion of two cups of salted boiling water to little more than a cup of cornmeal. When done, pour into a shallow pan to the depth of an inch or an inch and a half, and set away to harden. When cold and solid cut with a doughnut cutter into rings. Fry the rings in hot fat and saute until delicately browned. Serve a ring or two with a spoonful of the fruit to each person. Serve with cream.

OATMEAL CUTLETS
In preparing the oatmeal, a double kettle should be used. Fill the outer part, and in the inner kettle place three cups of water and a little salt. Place the kettle on the fire, and when it comes to a brisk boil add to water in inner kettle one and a half cups of oatmeal. Allow to boil briskly from 20 to 30 minutes. This should be prepared the night before. In the morning form the prepared oatmeal into cutlet shapes, fry in fat, and insert in one end a parsley stem.—Harpers' Bazar.

BEST MATTRESSES

Nearly all hair mattresses weigh 40 pounds, but when the hair is short, they sometimes weigh a few pounds more. The best hair is the long, curly hair, full of vitality, drawn from the tails and manes of South American horses, says the Commoner. The cost of hair mattresses varies according to quality and amount used. The prepared cotton felt mattresses of good quality usually cost about \$15 to \$20, and are both comfortable and sanitary. Those made of ordinary cotton felt are not so good, and can be had as low as \$7 to \$8, but these are better than poor hair. African fiber with a cotton top will cost about \$4.50 and cotton and wool mixture will cost about \$5. Excelsior, with or without cotton top and bottom, is one of the poorest; the excelsior or fiber soon breaks into lumps and they are not comfortable. The old-time straw or husk mattress, with a thick pad of cotton laid over it on the outside, is both sanitary and comfortable, if the contents of the tick are stirred often and kept well "evened." Wool mattresses, owing to the animal oil in the fibers, is objected to by some, but if the wool has been well ripened, and the mattress taken care of, it is not so bad.

TO WASH CHENILLE

To wash a chenille tablecloth boil half a pint of bran in two quarts of water for half an hour. To this add cold water to make it just the right heat for holding the hands in comfortably and then wash the cloth in it, using no soap. If the cloth be much soiled, make more bran water and use it undiluted when sufficiently cool, says the Minneapolis Tribune. More or less bran water will be needed, according to the size of the cloth, and a second supply may be had from the same bran. If this be enclosed in a muslin bag the trouble of straining will be obviated.

WE LIGHT THE WORLD

BRIGHTEN UP YOUR HOME
WITH AN
Artistic Gas or Electric Lamp

There is nothing more cheery these long, cool November evenings than to sit in the soft glow of one of our beautiful lamps. We are very fortunate in being able to display over 400 different styles for parlor, reception hall, den, boudoir and chamber at prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$100.00. See the New Floor Lamps, the latest, with art and silk shades. Beautiful and practical.

McKENNEY & WATERBURY CO
Franklin St., Cor. Congress, Boston, Mass.
12 Floors Devoted to Lighting Fixtures

R. J. HORNER & CO.
20-22-24-26 WEST 36th ST.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.

FURNITURE DECORATIONS RUGS
NEW YORK

CHARMING BED ROOM FURNITURE

The dainty cane and enameled Furniture designed by Adam is charming for Bed Rooms and Boudoirs.

Its simple, graceful lines, its severity, its rich ivory tint, contrasting with the deeper tones of the cane, combine to give an air of eighteenth century quaintness and beauty.

A visit to our new department showing full line of Oriental Rugs will be found interesting.

ORIENTAL RUGS

IRVING & CASSON

WE CARRY EVERYTHING FOR FURNISHING AND DECORATING TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES

150 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON 576 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Victor-Victrolas

ALL STYLES—\$15 to \$250—ALL RECORDS

SOL BLOOM, Inc.

TWO WONDERFUL STORES
366 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY 1429 BROADWAY

FOR AN UMBRELLA

Before using a new umbrella inject a small quantity of vaseline into the hinge portions of the frame. Vaseline will not spread like oil and spoil the covering, and is a sure preventive against rust, says the Louisville Herald. Wet umbrellas should be stood on their handles to dry; this allows the water to run out of them, instead of into the part where the silk and ribs meet, thus causing the metal to rust and the silk to rot.

EGG GARNISH

If boiled eggs are used for garnishing a salad, try this novel way of using them decoratively: Take a thick slice lengthwise. Hollow out the tip end to resemble a horseshoe. Stud it with a few bits of black truffle to represent nails. Set these horseshoes around the sides of the mold of salad or on the top, with a border of lettuce or celery leaves or parsley.—Minneapolis Tribune.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CHELCO SEAL
Keep Your Spices, DRY
Soda, Salt, etc.
By using the HOUSEHOLD
JAR SET with the
CHELCO SEAL
It keeps the contents air tight,
clean and out of reach of in-
sects. Complete household jar
set for spices, cocoa, etc., at
leading dept. and kitchen fur-
nishing stores. Ask to see the
Chelco Set.
Approved by Good Housekeep-
ing Magazine Institute.
National Metal Seal Corp.,
40 Central St., Boston, Mass.

SEMI-INDIRECT
LIGHTING FIXTURES

DONALD N. MACDONALD
400 NORTHAMPTON ST., BOSTON
Telephone 204 Tremont

ANOL
FOR THE MOUTH
Purifying and Cleansing
Recommended by Dentists

Portable Floor Lamp
\$7.00
NO ONE
Would be without this
handy FLOOR LAMP if
they knew how serviceable
it is in the home for read-
ing, sewing, etc.
PRICE \$7.00
A woman writes us from
Grand Rapids, Wis.: "We
received the lamp O. K.
and we are so attached to
it that we could not get
along without it."
Now we know the reader
would be equally pleased, if
he had one. Spend one
cent and let us send you
our pamphlet. We can ship
direct and save you money.
Write postal today.
The RUNKEL MFG. CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.
AGENTS WANTED
EVERYWHERE

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.
Art Metal and Lighting
Made to Order

PERFECT DUST BEATER
Agents Wanted
No beater can compare with
it for durability or beating
qualities. Size 8 1/2 x 22 1/2 in.
Send for free catalogue.
35c
Prepaid.
The P. W. Kreutzkamp Co.,
56 Pine St., N. Y. City.

A. E. Stoddard & Co.
Decorators and Painters
35 Purchase Street - Boston

RICH'S FRUIT CAKE
Order now for "Thanksgiving." Send
for sample and prices. FRED K. L. RICH,
Roxbury, Mass. Telephone Rox. 1935-W.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. William Tratt
ENGRAVER
387
Washington St.
Room 717
BOSTON, MASS.
Monograms, Ciphers, Inscriptions,
plain and ornamental on gold,
silver, ivory, etc.
Wedding Invitations, Calling Cards,
Stationery, Dies, etc.
Send for sheet of designs.

THE Special
Drawers
A perfect fitting garment made to
your measurement in three grades of
material: finest French long cloth,
trimmed with round thread. Val. lace
or embroidery, open or closed. Will
fit perfectly either under or over
clothing. Prices \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00. Postage
prepaid. Measurement required, waist,
hips and length of leg. Please write
name and address plainly.
MABEL M. WENTWORTH
Ladies' Custom Made Underwear
23 BROAD ST., LYNN, MASS.

FEATHERS
DRESSED
New life given
to French Feath-
ers. Willow
Finches, etc. Your
patronage solicited
on the basis of
guaranteed work.
Cleansed, Dyed,
Repaired
PEARL
Any Feather Curled 15c.
7 Temple Place, BOSTON

CATNIP BALL
A Toy for Cats
in a package
of herbs for the
amusement of any
cat or kitten. Cats
will let it alone.
Will last for years.
Only one at any
time. Amusing to
children. Drug, Bird or Toy
store. By mail to
any address if they do not furnish them.
DR. A. C. DANIELS, 172 MILK ST., BOS-
TON, MASS.

"That Something New"
Women of Boston will appreciate a long-
felt want, being able to secure HIGH-
CLASS DRESSMAKING AT MODERATE
PRICES.
KAUFMAN & FERGUSON
Mrs. Ferguson late of MRS. DRISCOLL
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DOLL REPAIRING
Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied,
eyes replaced, dolls' dressmaking. DOLL
SHOP, 50 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. OX.
825-W.

HETZER BROS.
FURRIERS. Furs Remodeled, Repaired,
Redyed. 504 Washington St., Boston.
Room 403. OX. 4487-W.

"There Is No Core In Our Ice"
Telephone South Boston 640
Prompt Delivery in Back Bay,
Roxbury and Dorchester.

ORDER THIS SEASON FROM THE
Central Ice Manufac-
turing Co.
110 MT. VERNON STREET,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

PURE OLD PROCESS LINSEED OIL
In 5 gal. and barrel lots. ANKENY
LINSEED CO., Des Moines, Ia.

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Personal
Bookkeeping
This is the account book which particu-
lar people have long wanted in order to
keep a perfect record of their financial affairs.
It promotes economy and efficiency
in the home and office. Price, postpaid,
\$1.00. O. L. ROGERS, Publisher, 1210
Nuttman av., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FIRE APPARATUS
Everything in
Fire Apparatus
FOR
Largest City - Smallest Village
Robert S. Bickle
Winnipeg, Canada.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Books audited. Examinations and investi-
gations conducted with the utmost care
and efficiency.
53 STATE STREET
Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Advertisements
Intended to appear
in all editions of
Saturday's
Monitor

Should reach The
Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon
To insure proper
Classification.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Diamond Corset Shields

MEIKHAM TRADING COMPANY
7 W. 22d Street, New York

SKIRT
HANGERS
Quickly and
Easily
Attached
Daintily boxed
with a gift card.
50c
Booklet,
"Thoughtful Little
Gifts," mailed
upon request.
POHLSON'S
GIFT SHOP
Pawtucket, R. I.

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Call and see our complete line of
FINE FURS
and be convinced that you can make a
positive saving of 40% with us.
Motor Coats in Haddon and Leopard are
specialties. Furs Altered, Repaired and
Redyed at Extraordinarily Low Prices.
41 WEST STREET,
BOSTON
Tel. Oxford 113.

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler.
Ties, curls, crimps, waves
and puffs. No wire, bone
or metal. Being soft rub-
ber only, it is great for
children's hair. At all
stores or 25c a set by
mail. Three sizes. Three
colors. Write for home
agency plan.
MEIKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.
N. C. WHITAKER
& CO.
Manufacturers and
Retailers of
Combs, Hair Pins
Toilet Articles, etc.
Ivory Goods, Bags
and the unusual in
European Novelties.
Repairing a specialty.
7 Temple Pl., Rooms 22-23, Tel. OX. 2045-R.

For men and women
who motor and walk.
Anklelets, wool 50c.
Leggings, \$1 and \$1.50
Anklelet Tights \$1.75
For sale at leading stores.
Douglas Anklelet Co.
Hartford, Connecticut

Home Made Mint Jelly
The newest relish novelty of fresh mint
leaves to serve with roast lamb, \$3.00 per
dozen half pint glasses. Grapefruit Mar-
malade, \$4.00 per dozen. Please remit with
order. MRS. K. E. WENZEL, 505 West
122nd St., New York

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NEW YORK
MILLINERY
Miss E. Brown
Knabe Bldg., Room
601, 437 Fifth Ave.,
New York
Latest styles. Sensi-
ble prices. Mail or-
ders promptly filled.
Finest Materials.

FUR ROBES
RUSSIAN SEAL SKIN ROBE
FOR SALE.
Private party wishes to sell beautiful
(natural color) Russian Seal Skin Fur
Robe, lined with black silk broadcloth,
size 64x2 inches never been used. Royal
bargain, \$100 cash. Apply ROBIN-
SON, 104 West 54th St., New York City.

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XMAS
BAGS
Early yet, but the selection now is larger
than just before Christmas. We have the
largest line of Bags in Boston, at medium
prices. Cowhide, Seal, Walrus or Grain
Bags from \$2.00 to \$30.00 each. Full line
of Hand Bags, Pocket Books, etc.
CUMMINGS' TRUNK FACTORY
Opp. South Atlantic. Near Essex St.

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SAVER'S
THE BEST
BY THE TEST
OFFICE SUPPLIES
FOR SALE—Mahogany flat top Wernicke
desk, 6x4; also mahogany letter file; both
new and latest models; will sell for less
than half price. 1231 Commonwealth ave.,
suite 2.

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GO TO EUROPE AT OUR EXPENSE—
A few tours to organizers of small parties;
write today for both plans and programs.
UNIVERSITY TOURS, Wilmington, Del.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring re-
turns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay
will give you information as to terms.

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LITTA GRIMM
Will accept a limited num-
ber of pupils.
CONCERT ORATORIO
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Studio: 145 West 73rd Street
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Pianoforte and Harmony Instruction
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ORGANIST
Recitals—Instruction
Advisory Expert on Organ Specifications
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BAKER
TEACHER OF PIANO
225 AUDITORIUM

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PIANO
FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO

JANE BURCHETT
TEACHER OF VOICE
216 The Auditorium, Spokane, Wn.

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HAROLD A. FIX
ORGANIST
10 WEST 9TH ST.
PIANO AND ORGAN INSTRUCTION
Concerts, Musicals and Recitals. Resi-
dence 50 West 9th St. Phone Riverside
976, New York

CLIFFORD LOTT
BARITONE
Under direction of
Winfred Musical
Bureau of N. Y.
L. E. Behrmer,
Los Angeles, Cal.

MISS IRENE ST. CLAIR
Contralto
Concerts, Recitals and Oratorios
Arrives New York Nov. 10
Address: Musical Courier, New York

MUSICAL ARTISTS—ENTERTAINERS
ORCHESTRAS for all occasions, PERCY
C. HAYDEN, Violinist, 38 Cary ave., Chelsea.
Tel. 136-5; will call personally.

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LEATHER CO., Mfrs.
Headquarters for Leather Portieres,
Pillow Covers, Art Skins.
Catalogue on request.
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LAWYERS' SUPPLIES
Legal Paper, Manuscript Covers,
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Papers
The John Metzger Company
605 Union Oil Building,
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INVESTMENTS
IF DESIROUS of investing in business
or real estate in Los Angeles or vicinity
we offer you our services. HARDISON &
OBERLANDER, 605 Union Oil bldg.,
Main 219.

VULCANIZING
D. G. McCLAY, Prop.
Alexandria Vulcanizing Shop
Lowest prices. All work guaranteed.
441 S. Figueroa St. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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PEDIGREE CATTLE **PEDIGREE CATTLE**
PEDIGREE DAIRY SHORTHORN AND JERSEY HERDS
The Property of the Right Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD

JERSEY COW, "CUTE 2nd," vol. 22, p.
278. Prizes, 1910: 1st and Champion
R.A.S.E., 1st and Champion Royal
Counties, 1st Bath, 1911—1st and
Champion R.A.S.E., 1st and Champion
Sussex, 1st Royal Counties, Tun-
bridge Wells, Yorkshire and Royal
Lancashire, 1912—1st and Champion
Oxfordshire, 1st Bath and Royal
Counties, Cuts 2nd and 3rd April
24th to September 24th, 1910, 4,172 lbs.;
September 25th, 1910, to September
30th, 1911, 5,341 lbs. Jersey Herd;
Prizes won in 1900-12—10 Champions,
90 1sts, 47 2nds, 33 3rds and 2 Blyth-
wood Bows.

Shorthorn Cow, "DOROTHY," vol. 57,
p. 1132. Prizes, 1907: 1st Milking trials
and 2nd Inspection Royal Counties Show,
1st Inspection Bath Show, 3rd Inspection
R.A.S.E. Show, 1st and B.D.E.A. Gold
Medal, Tunbridge Wells, 1908—1st and
2nd Warwickshire Show, 1st Inspection,
1st Milking trials and Breeder's Medal,
Cups London Dairy Show. She has been
in the herd 8 years, and given a total of
77,281 lbs. milk, or an average of 9,722 lbs.
per annum. Shorthorn Herd—74 cows
in milk throughout the year ending Sep-
tember 30th, 1911, averaged 6,608 lb. 14 lbs.

For particulars apply to **RICHARDSON CARR, ESTATE OFFICE,**
TRING PARK, HERTS

DRESSMAKING—LONDON
bargains; superior chic garments pur-
chased; special prices, 147A Park Man-
sions Arcade, facing Knightsbridge Tube.

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will give you information as to terms.

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Music and Arts
55-55 West 97th Street, N. Y. City
Ralfe Leech Sterner, Director
For Many Years New York's Pre-eminent
Music School

All branches of Music and the Arts
taught from the beginning to the highest
artistic finish. Dormitory in the school.
Proper chaperonage.
Our teachers' diplomas are recognized
throughout America.
Terms, including tuition, board, practis-
ing, teacher's certificate, etc., on applica-
tion.
Concerts weekly. Send for booklet A.
MR. D. A. CLIPPINGER
TEACHER, AUTHOR, EDITOR
Mr. Clippinger teaches voice building,
artistic singing, and prepares singers for
all lines of professional work. He is the
author of the following books: Systematic
Voice Training, which is used as a text
book in many schools, The Elements of
Voice Culture, and Notes on the Voice,
2 and 3. He is editor of the Western Musi-
cal Herald. Address 410 Kimball Hall,
Chicago, Ill.

ETHEL LILLIAS BUNCE
Mandolin Guitar Piano
Children a specialty
W 1618 Gardner, Max. 1175, Spokane, Wash.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Vocal training on
correct basis; interview by appointment;
phone 41975; correspondence solicited. E.
B. REED, 231 Blanchard Hall, Studies.
ARTHUR GRISWOLD LONG of Lon-
don gives violin instruction. Studio, 623
Mass. ave.

ALICE BECKLES, Pianist and Teacher
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Hotel, Seattle, Wash. Phone Q. A. 1865.
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Pianist and Organist
Studio 31 Holyoke bldg., SEATTLE, WASH.
VOICE CULTURE, Elizabeth M. Perry,
Fanny's Hall, 10901 and 10903, Seattle.
SEATTLE, WASH. Phone Kenwood 2708.
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Teacher of Piano
611 Malden, Seattle, Wash. Phone East 3725.
Mass. ave.

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SHEET MUSIC and May Manton Pat-
terns on Mexican floor. Mail orders filled.
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Mrs. May Cornell Aitken,
SPEECH SPECIALIST.
Training school for Public Speakers and
Teachers. 25 West End ave., New York
City. Tel. 6340 Riverside.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
SOLO REEDS—Reeds Reeds—Solo Clar-
inet Reeds 72 cents per dozen, post free.
Finest matured cane, beautifully finished.
WATSON, 4 Laburnum Place, Bradford,
England.

FRENCH LESSONS
YOUNG FRENCH LADY desires few
more pupils, evening or day time. W 44,
Monitor Office.

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THE "QUALITY" STORE FOR
Home Furnishings
Furniture, Carpets, Etc., of the better
kind at prices that are no higher
J.H. Buettner & Co.
Washington Av. and Seventh St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. KENNARD & SONS CARPET CO.
Washington Ave. and Fourth St., - ST. LOUIS

CARPETS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS
CURTAINS AND HOME FURNISHINGS
Largest Dealers in These Goods in the West
Special Prices to Churches and Public Buildings

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES **WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**

Garlands
409-411-413 Broadway, ST. LOUIS
THE LARGEST Distributors in America of High
Class Apparel for Women, Misses and Children
THE STORE where STYLE does not necessarily mean high prices
THOMAS W. GARLAND

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Decency and
fairness and
quality com-
bined with
common sense
prices have
given this
Man-and-Boy
Clothing Store
its high stand-
ing in St. Louis
Werner & Werner
QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

MATTHEWS
WANTS
YOUR HEAD
700 PINE ST.
(TRADE MARK)
REGISTERED DESIGN, U.S. PAT. OFFICE

ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

JEWELRY
Whelan-Aehle-Hutchinson
Jewelry Company
- LOCUST STREET AT TENTH -
St. Louis, Mo.

Wedding Invitations
Faultless engraving on just
the proper stationery is necessary for
wedding cards. We have experts
who make this a study in order to
give you just the right thing.
SEND FOR SAMPLES

MEN'S SPECIALTIES
Crown-all Hat Co.
SEVENTH AT ST. LOUIS NINTH AT
ST. CHARLES PINE

'3 and '2 Hats
Silk Hats \$5
RESTAURANTS
Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS
Phone Bell Main 812.
Special Dining Room on second floor
for Ladies

PETS
Dr. Daniels' Dog Bread
Is best for dogs and puppies; at drug and
grocery stores; send for booklet on feeding.
DR. A. C. DANIELS, 172 Milk St., Boston,
Mass.

LAUNDRIES
TRY ANDERSON, all hand laundry;
first-class work guaranteed; fancy goods
and curtains; reasonable. 11 Dundee st.
Phone 1062, N. Back Bay.

TAILORS
M. GOLDSTEIN, 88 Huntington ave.,
maker of fine clothes. Unsurpassed facilities
for pressing, altering and repairing.

TUITION
FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS
MISS M. A. BUSCH
112 Newbury Street

For Anything in Cut Hair
go to **ABSHERS**. Quality, honest treat-
ment and good workmanship guaranteed.
Abshers Hair Dressing Parlor
6057 Delmar Avenue

We make a specialty of extra shades.
Mail orders given prompt attention.
Phone Monroe 2001.. ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHAPMAN BROS.
LOTHER
LEANSERS
5904 DELMAR AVE
3110-12 ARSENAL ST.
ST. LOUIS

Specialists in Dry Cleaning
Good Work Prompt Service
Cabany 1700

MINIATURE
CEDAR CHESTS
By Mail 25c.
Natural cedar odor; indestructible; de-
stroys bad odors in boxes, trunks and
closets.
CHEMO SALES CO.
2 S. Main St., St. Louis.

MEN'S TAILORS
Usselman & Wright
Men's Tailors
403 Equitable Building
St. Louis, Mo.

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS
412 N. 6th, St. Louis
Adams
Stationers and Printers
Rubber Stamps, Seals and Stencils
New Location, Sixth street, opposite
EQUITABLE BUILDING

BOOKS
BOOK PLATES
FRANK NUDERSCHER
ATELIER: 70 FULLERTON BLDG.
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Electricians and Locksmiths
Established 1896
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Tel. 420 B. B.

UPHOLSTERER & CABINET MAKER
GEORGE BRATHAER
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Restoring of Antiques a Specialty
60 North Broadway - Yonkers, N. Y.
Telephone 3837

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
E. MABEL FLOOD
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A MAN AND WIFE wanted (white) for inside work; only people who can give good references considered. Apply by letter to MR. ROBINSON, 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, typist, in city (18-19), \$8-8.50. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOYS (16 to 20), smart, clean and active, who come well recommended and are looking for advancement. Apply to Mr. Wright, street door, 8:30-10 a. m., JORDAN MARSH CO., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted; must be good body and gear varnisher, and willing to help clean up work; steady work to light man. HENRI'S CARRIAGE SHOP, 1000 N. Beverly, Mass.

CLERK—For grocery and provision store; 20 to 25 years; neat, some experience; \$10 per week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960.

CONDUCTORS—Experienced men only; preferably from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; 22-24 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960.

COOPERS, soft wood barrels, at Milford, N. H. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMEN—Men with some experience on machinery or steel plate work. Apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Reading, Mass.

FACTORY WORK—Only experienced on setting and drawing; \$12-16 at Worcester. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FISH SKINNERS, at East Boston, \$11. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GOOD, STRONG BOY or young man to learn business; excellent opportunity for a bright young man. Apply in person to H. ROSEN, 2 School st., Boston.

JOB PRESS FEEDER, set and distribute Jewish text, speak Jewish; references; in city, \$6. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOB PRESS FEEDER (young), to take ready at Waterbury, \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOB PRESSMAN—in Waterville, \$12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960.

JOB PRESSMAN, American only, in South Framingham, \$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

LITHOGRAPH FEEDER, in city, \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted to take charge of a lodging house; 2 furnished rooms and 41 Massachusetts av., Boston. \$13 per week.

MOTORMEN—Experienced men only; preferably from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; 22-24 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960.

MUSICIANS of all instruments wanted for orchestral work; those interested please call at address evenings of this week after 7 o'clock. A. P. LEWIS, 1474 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO BOY or young man to learn the mail order business in Boston. Good pay, steady work, honest can't turn from fair pay to best class position; state qualifications fully and ask for prospectus, address G. E. PATTERICK, Box 178, Boston.

PAINTER—Out and in; in city; \$25-30 a week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER—At Everett, \$25-30 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960.

PATTERNMAKERS at Portsmouth, N. H. only; 1st men; \$12-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

PLUMBERS, job work (35-40), \$35-40 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

PRESS FEEDER (cylinder)—In city; \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960.

RED WORKERS, at Wakenfield, \$15-20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

STENOGRAPHER (18-20), at East Somerville (Protestant), \$8. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

STUDENT OF STENOGRAPHY wanted for three or four hours per day in office; good experience; small salary; apply by letter. GENESCO CO., 23 Central st., Boston.

TAILOR, all-round, at Brighton, \$9-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

TINSMITH, Russian iron work at Cambridge, \$3 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

TINSMITHS, at West Lynn, 2 1/2 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

TINSMITHS, on sheet metal, in city, \$15-20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

UPHOLSTERER, at Brookline, union job. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

WANTED—A student to wait on table and make and serve drinks; a riding house for board. Mrs. M. J. SAWYER, 10 Rutland sq., Boston.

WANTED—First class varnish finisher. BLUE RIBBON AUTO & CARRIAGE CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Reliable young man to look after furnace and boiler for room. Mrs. HATFIELD, 115 Pembroke, Boston.

WANTED—By the Besse System, young man to learn the Besse system; \$15 per week. Apply to Mr. A. R. GARY, BESSE-CARPENTER CO., Springfield, Mass.

WATCHMAN wanted by wholesale house; hours 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Apply to "Base, BROWN WALES CO., C and Fargo st., near Summer st., Boston.

WEAVERS—Wanted a few good weavers; day and night work; 2 looms; plain work; good food and good pay. Apply BIXTON MFG. CO., West Boston.

WOOD TURNER, automatic lathe and iron engine on stock machinery, at Milford, N. H. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WOODWORKER wanted, high grade man who has been in player-plane or organ factory. CHORALESCO CO., 34 Farnsworth st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN—Experienced in engraving brass and steel dies for printing and stationery trade. BOSTON PAPER SPECIALTY CO., 78 Portland st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

FANCY PRESSER for cleaned and dyed garments, silk, velvet and lace; steady employment and highest wages. HALL, 32 High st., New Haven, Conn.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Protestant; best references required. Mrs. BRIGHT, 91 Salisbury rd., Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted in family of 3; experienced white Protestant; best references required. Apply to Mrs. CHAS. F. BOTT, 33 Beals st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 272-2.

GENERAL MAID wanted; 2 in family; 6-room apartment; 25 min. on electric to Park st. subway. Mrs. H. FARRINGTON, 29 Lakeville pl., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Tel. Jan. 2032-M.

GENERAL MAID—Wanted, young girl 20-25, Protestant, small family to do housework without cooking; good home; call between 7 and 8 evenings. Mrs. E. WILMOT, 62 Ridgmont st., Allston, Mass.

50-GIRLS WANTED—50 girls to make fine shirts on power machines; all furnished beginners; steady work; 40 cents a week. Apply to Mrs. WACHSHEIT, 1000 N. Beverly, Mass.

MAID wanted for general housework in small apartment; references required. Mrs. J. J. SCHULTZ, 1000 N. Beverly, Mass.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted to take charge of a lodging house; 2 furnished rooms and 41 Massachusetts av., Boston. \$13 per week.

MILL HELP—At Hillsboro, N. H.; will take charge of mill; 25-30 years; \$10-12; inexperience \$7; experienced \$9-10; make arrangements through Boston office. In city, \$6. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PILLOW MAKER, experienced preferred; \$8 week to start. Apply G. W. BENT CO., 65 Causeway st., Boston.

PROTESTANT WOMAN for general housework; small family; wages \$6; call Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. WILSON, 272 Central st., Boston.

SALESLADY wanted in a needlework shop; one who has had experience in selling yarns preferred. EDWIN C. FOSS, 200 Boylston st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for three or four hours per day in office; good experience; small salary; apply by letter. GENESCO CO., 23 Central st., Boston.

WATRESS—Small restaurant in Watling; \$14 month; board and room. Call Mrs. F. J. SAWYER, 10 Rutland sq., Boston.

WANTED—General maid in family of 4; thoroughly competent to take full charge; \$10-12 a week. Apply Mrs. F. J. SAWYER, 10 Rutland sq., Boston.

WANTED—Competent Christian woman for general housework; 2 furnished rooms and 41 Massachusetts av., Boston. \$13 per week.

WANTED—First class dishwashers on waiters. G. MASON, 40 Temple st., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—For general work in small adult family, experienced, capable woman, Protestant, over 25, preferred; references required. Mrs. J. J. SCHULTZ, 1000 N. Beverly, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced woman transcriber for automatic music; state experience and wages expected. Address by letter to Mrs. J. J. SCHULTZ, 1000 N. Beverly, Mass.

WANTED—Competent Christian woman for general housework; 2 furnished rooms and 41 Massachusetts av., Boston. \$13 per week.

WANTED—Capable woman for general housework; laundry or not as desired; wages according to work done; 4 in family. Mrs. J. J. SCHULTZ, 1000 N. Beverly, Mass.

WANTED—Errand girl who is willing to take care of children. Mrs. M. A. GARRITT, 75 Gainsboro st., Boston.

WANTED—Wash maid and seamstress with knowledge of dressmaking. M. A. GARRITT, 75 Gainsboro st., Boston.

WANTED—Capable woman of good presence to act as house-to-house demonstrators for a food product of merit; experience not necessary but those experienced in cooking preferred. Call on Mrs. L. JACKSON, 300 W. Broadway, Boston.

WANTED—A good reliable Protestant woman for general housework in family of 5 adults; 10-12 hours a day; \$10-12 a week; first floor except sweeping; good room; pleasant home; \$5 per week; call or write. Mrs. J. J. SCHULTZ, 1000 N. Beverly, Mass.

WOMAN wanted for general housework; must be clean and reliable; 2 adults in family; \$4-5 a week. Mrs. M. A. GARRITT, 75 Gainsboro st., Boston.

BILLINGS, 402 Front st., Weymouth, Mass.

WOMAN (middle-aged), for general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. F. DOLKE, 47 Cleveland st., Arlington, Mass.

YOUNG LADY wanted to assist with two young children. Mrs. A. R. RIDER, 801 Washington st., suite 2, Brookline, Mass. Tel. 3086-W.

YOUNG LADIES to learn a trade and grow up in our business; capable women rewarded. BOSTON PAPER SPECIALTY CO., 78 Portland st., Boston.

BAKER (34), married, residence Medford; all references and experience; day work only; \$18 week. Mention No. 8163. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

BOOKKEEPER with broad, practical experience desired position in or out of Boston. At references; capable of taking entire charge. WILLIAM M. HARTSHORNE, 74 Waltham st., Boston.

D. E. BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience; must be capable; Boston; mill, electric or refrigerating plant; \$21 week. Mention No. 778. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

SHORTBRIDGE, 19 Randolph rd., Mattapan, Mass. Tel. 272-2.

BUTLER, valet or attendant to gentleman needing special care; experienced; English, Protestant, single; references. A. JONES, 1000 N. Beverly, Mass.

CABINET MAKER (23), single, residence Boston; good references; general knowledge of carpentry; \$20 week. Mention No. 8121. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CABINET MAKER'S HELPER, 54, married, residence South Boston; all references; \$10 week. Mention No. 8121. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CARPENTER (23), single, residence Boston; good references; general knowledge of carpentry; \$20 week. Mention No. 8121. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CARPENTER'S HELPER, age 24, single, residence Braintree; good references and experience; house carpentry preferred; \$12. Mention 8155. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960.

DRESSMAKER—Wanted experienced finisher and draper. Apply M. PERDEW, 390 St. Johns pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Bright woman to run double entry ledger; must be quick, accurate and thoroughly capable; also furnish best of references. Apply once, GODDARD BROS., Lynn, Mass.

COMPETENT GIRL wanted for general housework. Apply Mrs. E. G. MOORE, 29 Converse st., Longwood, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR (Swedish) would like position on pleasure car or porter; good reference. JOHN LARSON, 22 High st., Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) desires position in private family; car and driver; good care of car; good references; would care to be referred. ALTON H. BROWN, 45 Hubbard av., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (23), experienced, desires position; last car driven, Plymouth; good care of car; good references; would care to be referred. ALTON H. BROWN, 45 Hubbard av., Cambridge, Mass.

CLERK (28), single, residence Roxbury; desires position; good references; excellent penman; \$12 week. JOHN J. LYNN, 36 Marvella st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CLERK (receiving), 31, single, residence Dorchester; good references and education; \$12 week. Mention No. 8126. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CLERK (shipping assistant), 21, single, residence Boston; all references; good education; \$10-12 week. Mention No. 8127. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CLERK (47), married, residence East Boston; good references; \$12-15 week. Mention No. 8134. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CLERK (60), single, residence Winthrop; good references; experience in hotel and restaurant; \$12-15 week. Mention No. 8147. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CLERK (27), single, residence Boston; experienced as ledger, receiving or general office; also knowledge of bookkeeping; good references; \$12-15 week. Mention No. 8150. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CLERK, age 28, married, residence Boston; experienced in hotel, ledger, and has knowledge of bookkeeping; A-1 references and experience; \$12-15 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960.

CLOTH EXAMINER (50), married, residence Concord Junction, Mass.; good references; \$12-15 week. Mention No. 8151. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CLOTH EXAMINER (41), married, residence Franklin, N. H.; good reference and experience; \$20 week. Mention No. 8158. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (24), who is studying law evenings wants position with some business house, or as tutor or lecturer. References. JAMES WILCOX, 140 West 23rd st., Boston.

COLORED BOY (17), good size, attending trade school, desires employment after school hours; \$10-12 a week; references. ADNA REED, 37 Hyde st., Boston.

COLORED MAN—Steam heat and furnace expert and window cleaning; all kinds. L. GARRETT, 48 Westminster st., Boston.

COMPANION—Young man, refined, musical, wishes position as companion, attendant in exchange for home and small compensation; best references. A. B. BARBER, 1000 N. Beverly, Mass.

COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, with office and home experience, desires position with firm where hard work is rewarded by promotion. W. ADAMS JORDAN, 11 W. 1st st., Boston.

COOK in boarding house or porter in store; competent colored man desires position. CHARLES MURRAY, 138 Castle st., Boston.

CORRESPONDENT—Expert stenographer of many years' experience in writing letters, reports, business letters, wants position with business house; large correspondence. Address JOSEPH KILLEN, 105 Pleasant st., Dorchester, Mass.

CUTTER (cloth and clothing), age 45, residence Boston; \$3 day. Mention 8158. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

DRAFTSMAN (mechanical), 28, married, residence Somerville; all references and experience; \$20 week. Mention No. 8128. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

DRAFTSMAN (electrical, mechanical), 28, married, residence Boston; good references; \$20 week. Mention No. 8123. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER (18), residence Charlestown; good references and experience; \$10-12 a week. Mention No. 8124. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

ELECTRICIAN (26), married, residence Boston; experienced power station operator; 10-12 hours a day; \$10-12 a week; experience in draughting; \$30 week. Mention No. 8123. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FIRST CLASS BUTLER (colored) desires position; good references; private family or boarding house; call or write. THOMAS LEE, 16 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK in or near Boston wanted by American young man; good appearance and habits; ALTON H. BROWN, 45 Hubbard av., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by experienced young man. CHARLES A. TERLSON, 8 Salisbury av., Roxbury, Mass.

HARNESS MAKER (25), residence Cambridge, desires outside work; good references; experienced and reliable; first-class work. F. G. UMBER, 14 Dartmouth st., Boston.

STEAMFITTER (28), married, residence Everett; good references and experience; 24 class friend; \$15 week. Mention No. 8122. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

JANITOR, 54, married, residence South Boston; experienced in cabinet work; all references; \$12 per day; mention 8113. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

JANITOR—Married man, middle-aged, strictly temperate, no children, best of references; wishes position as janitor of houses. J. J. SNOW, 108 Central

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

OFFICE WORK, 18, residence Everett, 18, week, mention 182, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX. 2060.

OPERATOR (experienced), Edison business phonograph, dictaphone, any typewriter, phonograph, stenographer, general office work, can manage small department. EDNA L. BUSH, 215 Huntington av., Boston, tel. OX. 2060.

PENMAN, age 42, married, residence Roxbury, good references; 1810 week, mention 181, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX. 2060.

PIANIST-Position desired by young lady, MISS FRANCES SHEA, 26 Fort St., Cambridge, Mass.

POSITION wanted by superior experienced woman, educated, competent to take entire charge of infant in absence of parents; highly recommended; \$8-9. Mrs. YOUNG, 208 Huntington av., Boston, Tel. 4233 R.

POSITION wanted by experienced young lady as cashier and assistant on books. Address SARAH HIGGINS, 10 Harbor View av., Winthrop, Mass.

POSITION wanted in Worcester as housekeeper; capable taking full charge; highest references given. Mrs. J. W. TIER, 16 Lincoln st., Worcester, Mass.

POSITION wanted in store or office by middle-aged woman who has for 22 years made herself a bookkeeper, cashier and saleswoman in a Boston store. MISS W. W. WENTWORTH, 122 Pearl st., Somerville, Mass. Tel. 50-733 R.

POSITION wanted as attendant or housekeeper for elderly couple, or would do up stairs in a small house. Address Mrs. E. N. NABBITT, 358 Massachusetts av., Boston.

POSITION WANTED by American woman as attendant-companion or accounts housekeeper; references given. MISS SARAH A. HIGGINS, 30 Williams st., Cambridge, Mass.

POSITION wanted as attendant or housekeeper by refined English woman (35), to assist in a small family. Address Mrs. J. W. TIER, 16 Lincoln st., Worcester, Mass.

POSITION WANTED as companion to or attendant for elderly person, or one living alone; can give best references. Address ANNE E. STEEL, 135 Brook st., Brookline, Mass.

POSITION desired by experienced, intelligent, refined working housekeeper, to assist in a small family. Address Mrs. J. W. TIER, 16 Lincoln st., Worcester, Mass.

POSITION wanted as an interpreter or companion by a young French lady capable and highly recommended. Mlle. CORPATA, 25 Appleton st., Boston.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, stenographer, 3 years experience, desires position in Boston, college graduate, knowledge of French, German, accounts, general office work, references. EILEEN CUSHMAN, 40 Beacon st., Boston.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN wishes position; would care for lady, children, or other light duties; very good references. Address Mrs. J. W. TIER, 16 Lincoln st., Worcester, Mass.

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The deed covering a transfer of an improved estate located 41 Ivy street, near St. Marys street, Back Bay, has just gone to record. It was owned by Edward B. Cugier and comprises a three-story octagon brick dwelling house valued by the assessors at \$12,000. Of this amount \$4300 is carried on the 2540 square feet of land. The Edmund F. Cutler estate was the purchaser.

Henry W. Savage reports he has sold for Susan Sherry the four-story brick dwelling 1664 Washington street, South End. The property is assessed for \$8400, of which \$6400 is on the 2842 square feet of land. The deed has gone to record conveying, to Willard Jones who bought for improvement.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange have issued invitations to a meeting on waterways, to be held at Youngs hotel Tuesday, Nov. 19, with a dinner at 5:30 p. m. It is expected the following subjects and speakers will comprise the program: "Connecticut River," Mayor John J. White of Holyoke; "Narragansett Bay to Boston Canal," Mayors Henry C. Howard, Brockton; Thomas F. Higgins, Fall River; N. J. W. Field, Taunton; Congressman William S. Greene, Fall River, and Lloyd E. Chamberlain, Brockton; "Mystic and Malden Rivers," Mayors James Chambers, Everett; George L. Farrell, Malden; Charles S. Taylor, Medford, and Charles A. Burns, Somerville.

A large attendance is urged, and members are requested to make early reservations for friends.

For the information of those interested, the metropolitan fire hazard commission will meet in room 431 at the State House on Friday, Nov. 15, 3 p. m.

ROXBURY AND BRIGHTON SALES

The two three-story brick and frame buildings situated 1147 and 1149 Harrison avenue, corner of Taber street, assessed in the name of Mary P. Fowler and others, have been sold to Clarence E. Hill. They are taxed for \$5500, of which \$3500 covers the 2471 square feet of land.

The Benjamin M. Fiske estate and others have sold to Peter Landay and others a parcel of vacant land fronting Geriah, Newton and Brooks streets, Brighton, assessed for \$1800. There are 12336 square feet in the parcel.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a single frame dwelling, situated 810 Elba street, near Littlefield street, from Robert E. Lindahl to Oskar Kimo. There is a ground area of 3960 square feet included in the total assessment of \$3800. The land value is \$600.

WELLESLEY AND VASSAR DEBATE TEAMS TO MEET

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Students at Wellesley College are to meet the Vassar College girls in a debate next March, according to a decision of the committee on non-academic interests, provided the work of the reorganized Wellesley Debating Club progresses satisfactorily the next few months. This is the first time permission will have been given them to meet Vassar.

Wellesley College Debating Club held its first formal meeting Monday at 7:30 p. m. in Agora. The subject of the debate was, "Resolved, That Forensic Burning Should Be Abolished in Wellesley College." Helen Nixon, Boston, Mass., was captain of the negative; Mary Burd, Utica, N. Y., of the affirmative. The decision was in favor of the affirmative. The club outline includes interclass debates and one debate in May with Agora society, which studies economics and sociology.

In the Equal Suffrage League 350 members have been enrolled, 50 of whom will be associate members. The membership last year was 220.

Through efforts of Prof. Katharine Coman and other members of the Wellesley faculty a free kindergarten is to be opened in Wellesley. The salary of the teacher, Miss Devereaux, of Marblehead, has been guaranteed by an anonymous benefactor, the faculty principals of Dane hall and the village making up \$300 additional necessary.

FAVOR COAL STANDARD

In the Boston C. L. U. executive board meeting Tuesday night, a resolve was adopted to be presented to the C. L. U. meeting Sunday, recommending that it endorse and take an active part in the effort to secure from the incoming Legislature a law regarding the establishment of a standard for coal, both in sizes, percentage of slate and foreign matter and excessive dust.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED

The Humane Society of Massachusetts has just awarded a silver medal and button to George P. Mullen, in recognition of his service in saving two men from the water on July 14 last. He is the stepson of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Spear of 306 Franklin street, Melrose Highlands.

GIVES MUSICAL PROGRAM

Substituting a musical program for a talk on "Transportation System of Boston," the Franklin Square house management entertained at one of a series of gatherings it has scheduled for this season.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Susan Sherry to Willard Jones, Washington st.; q. \$1.
Edward B. Cugier to Edmund L. Cutler, 41 Ivy st.; q. \$1.
Charles Hallstein, mtgee., to Ralph W. Dunbar, Waltham st.; d. \$2000.
Ralph W. Dunbar to Agnes Wallace, Waltham st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Elizabeth G. Sands to Bernard D. Rogers, W. Eighth st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Anthony D. Carbone to Caterina Loplatto, Gove st.; w. \$1.
Mary Edmond to John F. Zetto, Concord st.; w. \$1.
Bessie Greenburg to Esther Greenburg, Meridian and Hyde sts.; q. \$1.
Esther Greenburg to Pauline Cohen, Meridian and Hyde sts.; q. \$1.
Mary P. Fowler to Clarence E. Hill, Taber st. and Harrison av.; q. \$1.
Joseph Mullen to Mary Nicholas, Kemble st.; q. \$1.
Mary Nicholas to Annie Levenson, Kemble st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
David Levy to Lena Lapin, Fayston st.; w. \$1.
William F. Bryan to Nicholas Isaacson, W. Third st.; q. \$1.
Hyman Bornstein to city of Boston, Norfolk st.; 2 pcs.; w. \$1.
Charles C. Ryder to Gustaf W. Lindskog, Beaumont st.; q. \$1.
Henry H. Worcester to Alton A. Seman, Southern av. and South st.; q. \$1.
Alton A. Seman to William H. Smith, Southern av. and South st.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Adelaide S. Seaver to Arthur J. Trethewey, Norfolk st.; q. \$1.
Jacob W. Willur to Clara Griswold, Hinsdale rd.; w. \$1.
Jacob W. Willur to Rosa M. Hallaren, Washington st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON
H. H. Cotton, Jr., to Gertrude M. Burns, South st. and Commonwealth av.; q. \$1.
Benjamin M. Fiske to Peter Landay et al., Geriah, Newton and Brooks sts.; d. \$1000.
Mary E. Marshall et al. to Peter Landay et al., Geriah, Newton and Brooks sts.; q. \$1.
George F. Parker to Peter Landay et al., Geriah, Newton and Brooks sts.; q. \$1.
Robert E. Lindahl to Oskar Kimo, Elba st.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Peter Eliason to Harry Russian, Bunker Hill and Green sts.; q. \$1.
Harry Russian to Peter Eliason, Bunker Hill and Elm sts.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA
Marie E. Gordon to Arthur Williams, Heard st.; d. \$25.

WINTHROP
William T. Tupper to Cella Green, tr. Astor st.; 4 lots, Commonwealth av. and Cutler st.; q. \$1.
Emily L. Newton et al. to Ephraim B. Floyd, Shirley st.; q. \$1.

REVERE
Margaret A. Norton to Angelo Anastasi, Boston st. and Commonwealth av.; q. \$1.
George D. Clapp to Michael D'Orlando, Proctor av.; q. \$1.
Michael D'Orlando to Michael D'Orlando, Proctor av.; q. \$1.
Alessio Di Presto to Felice Figliuolo, Revere and George sts.; 3 lots; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Center st., 361, ward 22; David Cohen, brick church.
Lucas st., 41-45, ward 24; David Cohen, A. J. Carpenter Jr.; wood dwellings.
Hemlock st., 36, ward 23; A. C. Trethewey, H. H. Trethewey; wood dwellings.
Eldridge rd., 4-6, ward 23; Horace K. Channell, C. A. & F. N. Russell; wood dwellings.
Central av., 144-146, ward 26; James S. Coveney; wood dwellings.
Adams st., 149, ward 24; Mason Regulator Co.; wood storage.
Hanover st., 44-48, ward 6; Hanover St. Trust, Codman & Despres; alterations and tenements.
Washington st., 1337-1339, ward 9; Moses Williams et al.; alterations and tenements.
Boylston st., 829, ward 11; Paul M. Hamlen; alterations.
Boylston st., 829, ward 11; Arthur W. Grey et al.; alterations and tenements.
Blackstone st., 11-12, rear 14 John st., ward 12; H. H. Trethewey; alterations and tenements.
Tyler st., 125-137, ward 7; Ryan Bros.; alterations and tenements.
Washington st., 1017-1019, ward 9; F. B. Sears; alterations and tenements.

DYNAMITE TRIAL GOES OVER FOR ANOTHER DAY

INDIANAPOLIS—Because two jurors are incapacitated the dynamite conspiracy trial today was continued until tomorrow.

Thirty witnesses have been summoned from the Pacific coast. These include officials who assisted in the dynamite cases at Los Angeles and men in San Francisco, Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., who, the government stated, will be called upon to testify concerning the movements not only of James B. McNamara and Orrie E. McManigal, but also of Eugene A. Clancy, Olaf A. Tveit, and other labor leaders.

NOBEL PRIZES AWARDED

NEW YORK—The Nobel prize for physics has been awarded Gustaf Dalen, a Swiss engineer, who is head of the Stockholm Gas Company. The Nobel prize for chemistry has been divided between Professor Grignard of Nancy University and Prof. Paul Sabatier of Toulouse University. The value of these prizes is \$38,600 cash, says a Stockholm despatch to the New York Times.

OFFICERS OF FIRE BOARD

The Boston board of fire underwriters has elected: Augustus S. Lovett, president; Edward F. Woods, vice-president; F. Elliot Cabot, secretary; A. Jarratt Lewis, treasurer; Walter S. Gierach, John J. E. Rothery, Frank A. Dewick, Samuel B. Reed and Charles F. Simmons, executive committee.

RUSSELL CASE CONTINUED

The Russell identification case is continued until Friday, to allow William R. Scharton, attorney for "Dakota Dan," to attend a criminal case in which he is counsel, following lengthy arguments by counsel.

PLAN OF HOME STUDY REQUIRED OF PUPILS IN EVENING SCHOOLS

To strengthen the work of the evening commercial high schools and turn out more efficient graduates, a system of independent or home study has been planned and is required of every pupil of the schools. Previous to this the work has been, by its nature, largely a pouring-in process. Now the pupil is obliged to exercise his own mental initiative, put the knowledge he has acquired into active use, concentrate on subjects, think for himself.

Teachers who have tried to give out home work before have found difficulty in making it clearly understood just what was expected of the pupil. Under the present system assignments of home work are issued from school headquarters in printed form. This makes the work definite and uniform. The printed sheets showing the week's assignments are given out every Thursday evening and the pupil's work thereon collected the following Monday evening. After the home work is inspected it is to be returned to the pupil. If accepted, it is then to be placed in a folder, provided especially for the purpose, and kept for final inspection at the end of the term. If not accepted it should be done again.

The work covers practically all of the commercial subjects: penmanship, book-keeping, business organization, salesmanship, civil service, commercial and industrial law.

The evening high schools show a registration of 5543 pupils and during October had an attendance of 86.9 per cent. This is an increase from 82 per cent in 1910. The evening elementary schools have registered 8026 pupils this year and in October had an attendance of 84.1 per cent which is increased from 68 per cent in 1910.

BEGINS FIFTIETH YEAR AS TYLER OF MASONIC LODGE

A warm reception to Benjamin C. Bird, who was installed as tyler for the fiftieth year, was the feature of the installation in the Union lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Dorchester last evening. Most Worshipful Everett C. Benton of the grand lodge considered the event to be of such significance to the order that he attended in person, and over 300 members joined in the tribute paid to the veteran officer.

Edward J. Ripley was elected as master of the lodge, Secretary William B. Rand retired, and was succeeded by Frank M. Weymouth.

After the election Worshipful Master Edward P. Starbird, who had made it known that he did not desire a second election, was presented with a past master's apron and jewel by his immediate predecessor, Past Master Weymouth.

Eloquent tributes were paid to Tyler Bird by the officer of the lodge and at the close of his reception a large easy chair was brought forward and presented to him. The plate on the back bore this inscription: Presented to Brother Benjamin C. Bird at his fiftieth installation as tyler by Union lodge, A. F. & A. M., Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 12, 1912.

The organization for the new year is as follows: Edward J. Ripley, W. M.; Fred W. Murtfeldt, S. W.; James N. Littleton, J. W.; John H. Rogers, T.; Frank M. Weymouth (P. M.); S. John W. Hunter, C.; J. Louis Maclary, M.; Charles C. De Lappe, SD; William R. Elliot, D.; George M. Hersey, S. S.; John P. Morgan, J. S.; M. H. Sheridan, I. S.; William A. Morrell, organist; Benjamin C. Bird, tyler; Arthur A. George, assistant tyler.

BUREAU WANTS OLD TEXT-BOOKS ON EDUCATION

WASHINGTON—The government bureau of education wants gifts of old or rare text-books. The bureau is endeavoring to get together the finest possible collection of text-books in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Scandinavian, Dutch and Greek published within the last two centuries, and will welcome an antiquated speller or a musty Xenophon. The bureau now has one of the largest and most complete libraries of education in the world, containing about 70,000 bound volumes and 80,000 or more reports, pamphlets and periodicals. Almost any of these books not obtainable in ordinary libraries may be secured by teachers and students of education.

NOON RALLIES FOR NO-LICENSE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Noon rallies at all the shoe factories and others at the theaters and halls, have been arranged in plans for the no-license campaign by the Brockton No-license League.

John Anderson of Cambridge has been secured as one of the speakers for the shop rallies. W. Merrill Jones is chairman of the rally committee. A no-license banner will be suspended over Main street and a no-license paper sent to every voter in the city. The league has started out to raise \$2000 for campaign purposes and nearly half the sum has been secured.

SHIPPING NEWS

Replacing the Boston schooner Leo, which was burned at sea early in the spring, the new schooner Ruth is expected to arrive here tomorrow to fit out for the haddock fisheries. J. F. Leonard, owner of the Leo, had the Ruth built at Essex and the schooner is of modern construction throughout. Captain Devine, formerly of the Leo, will command the Ruth.

Capt. Charles Peterson of the fishing schooner Flavia, which reached T wharf today, reports picking up 25 fishing nets belonging to the schooner Massasoit, while the former was 30 miles east of Thatcher's island last Tuesday afternoon. The nets probably were lost during adverse conditions, and will be restored to their owner.

Twenty-one fishing vessels which arrived at T wharf today brought in a large supply of fresh groundfish, but in spite of the plentiful supply dealers' prices remained high, and a strong demand prevails.

Arrivals: Lillian 55,000 pounds, Horlense 27,600, strf Swell 30,700, Muriel 26,000, Ethel B. Perry 28,000, Pontiac 42,800, Elmer E. Gray 34,000, Etta Mildred 13,000.

Dealers' prices: Steak cod 80 per cwt., market cod \$5.25, haddock \$4.75, pollock \$2.50, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$2, and cusk \$3.

With a full cargo for Boston, which is unusual for steamers coming from Hamburg, the Hamburg-American line steamer Savoia from the German port with 5000 tons of general cargo, arrived here. She will proceed in ballast for New York and when there will load for the return trip.

Within a few days the Norwegian steamship Falknis, which has been chartered by the Havana line, is expected in port, to take on a general cargo for Havana.

Supplies will be taken on the Nantucket south lightship No. 85 which left Boston yesterday at Woods Hole, after which the vessel will proceed to its station off Nantucket for the winter, relieving the relief lightship No. 65, which will return to Woods Hole.

Extensive repairs were made to the machinery and hull of the No. 85 at the Charlestown navy yard, where the vessel has been tied up for some time.

Crowell & Thurlow, Boston ship brokers, have purchased the British bark Marie, commanded by Captain James E. Rawling, former master of the schooner Frank Palmer, and the name of the bark is to be changed to Rakai. On arriving at Trinidad, orders regarding future movements of the vessel will be received.

Much interest has been aroused in New England yachting circles by the purchase by Theodore P. Burgess of Dedham of the Karina, said to be the largest schooner-yacht in America. The Karina, built a year and a half ago, and formerly owned by Robert E. Todd of New York, former commodore of the New York Yacht Club, of which club Mr. Burgess is also a member has made one trip across the Atlantic ocean.

The principal dimensions of the yacht are: 150 feet water line, 198 feet 7 inches over all, 33 feet 9 inches beam and 17 feet draft.

Arthur W. Harrington, son of Patrolman Harrington of Roxbury, caught the largest tautog of the season the other day off Hough's Neck, by means of a crab net. Harrington's catch weighs 10½ pounds, although the average tautog, found plentifully in the waters of Cape Cod, weighs from five to seven pounds, it is said.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrived

Str Millinocket, Perry, Stockton, Me.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.
Tug Piedmont, Hudgins, Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Edyth (Br), Westhaver, Antigua.
Schr Malcolm Baxter, Jr, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Sailed
Strs Edison Light, Sewalls Point; Governor Cobb, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; Gloucester, Baltimore via Newport News; Inverlyde (Br), New York; H M Whitney, New York.

BAY CONDITIONS ARE BETTERED

Samuel H. Sullivan of the committee on Dorchester bay conditions at the monthly meeting of the Trade Association of South Boston Tuesday night reported that there is considerable improvement. The extension of the sewer under the filled-in section to the west of McNary park makes a change for the better apparent.

Mr. Van Stone, for the committee on direct connection of West and East First streets with a bridge across the small inlet at the foot of Dorchester street, reported that the committee had a very satisfactory conference with Councilor Kennedy.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BANGOR, Nov. 13.—Arrd at Fort Point, t/c Lenape, Philadelphia twg lgs Molina, and Oley, and left on return with lgs Leepost.

NORFOLK, Nov. 12.—Sld str Juniata, Boston.

BEAUFORT, NC, Nov. 12.—Sld, M. Mitchell Davis, twg two mud scows, for Charleston, S. C.

Arrd 11, aux sch Velma-Brooks, Gilling, Norfolk.

Arrd at Cape Lookout Cove 13, sch W. L. Mesick, Irvington; Susquehanna, do. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—Arrd, str Buroma, Savannah.

Sld, strs Waverley, Bremen; Huron for Jacksonville.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Nov. 11.—Arrd, str Matilda Weems, Baltimore, and left 12 for Charleston, S. C.

Sld, str Katahdin, New York.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 12.—Arrd, strs Rio Grande, Brunswick; Rio Granie, Baltimore; Mascotte, New York.

Sld, strs Persian, Philadelphia; North-western, Tuxpan; sch Three Marys, New York.

KEY WEST, Nov. 12.—Arrd, strs Olive-ette, Havana, and left for Port Tampa; Miami, do.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 12.—Arrd, schs Silver Spar, Apple River, NS, for New York; Ann Louisa, Lockwood, Perth Amboy for St. John, NB.

PORT LUDLOW, Nov. 12.—Sld, bark S. C. Allen, Honolulu.

B. & M. LAND OFFER TO BE DECIDED

J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge; James T. Barrett, president of the common council; Timothy J. Horan, president of the board of aldermen; R. M. Hastings, city engineer; James F. Aylward, city solicitor, and the chairman of the highway committee of the common council constitute the representatives of the city of Cambridge who will decide tomorrow whether the Boston & Maine's offer for the 37,000 square feet of land on North and East streets will be accepted.

The railroad has bought the property on those streets and it remains to be decided whether the street is to be closed or not.

RECIPROCITY CLUB FORMED

Fifty Boston men organized at the City Club last night a branch of the Reciprocity Club of America, which it is hoped by the founders will become international. These officers were elected: Fred L. Coburn of Somerville, president; Mayor Charles A. Burns of Somerville, vice-president; M. E. Sturtevant of Somerville, secretary; H. A. Shepard of Everett, treasurer; D. F. Barber of Newton, C. R. Edwards of Brookline, L. C. Greenleaf of Dorchester, S. R. Fisher of Cambridge and C. A. Russell of Arlington, board of directors.

LIBRARY SITE IN EAST BOSTON

Those interested in a site for the proposed new branch of the public library in East Boston will be given a hearing Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the former aldermanic chamber in City Hall. Among sites proposed is that at the junction of Brooks and Harvey streets, and the home of former Governor John L. Bates, in Monument square.

ENGINEER BUCKLEY SUSPENDED

W. F. Ray, general superintendent of the Boston & Maine railroad Tuesday suspended John J. Buckley, the engineer of the Marlboro train, which ran into a freight train near the West Cambridge station Monday evening, following an investigation disclosing the fact, according to the railroad officials, that Engineer Buckley failed to see the signals of caution set against him.

PEABODY TRUSTEES MEET

Dr. Samuel A. Green, former mayor of Boston, left for New York yesterday afternoon, to attend the annual meeting of the Peabody education fund trustees. Dr. Green has long been a trustee of this organization. The meeting will be at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Dr. Green will make his headquarters.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings
EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Finland, for Antwerp via Dover, Nov. 13
Lauria, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Brendan, for London, Nov. 13
La Lorraine, for Havre, Nov. 13
Cyprus, for Liverpool, Nov. 13
Mendoza, for Liverpool, Nov. 13
Caledonia, for Glasgow, Nov. 13
Chicago, for Havre, Nov. 13
Majestic, for Southampton, Nov. 13
Prerita, for Hamburg, Nov. 13
Volturno, for Southampton, Nov. 13
Conrad, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Panama, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Canada, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Russia, for Rotterdam, Nov. 13
Martha Washington, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen, Nov. 13
Kydland, for Rotterdam, Nov. 13
President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Nov. 13
Vadeland, for Antwerp via Dover, Nov. 13
Campania, for Liverpool, Nov. 13
Duca Di Genova, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 13
Volturno, for Rotterdam, Nov. 13
France, for Havre, Nov. 13
Hellas, for Liverpool, Nov. 13
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen, Nov. 13
Barbarossa, for Bremen, Nov. 13

Transatlantic Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
Aorangi, for Sydney, Nov. 13
Lurline, for Honolulu, Nov. 13
Chiyo Maru, for Hongkong, Nov. 13
Ventura, for Sydney, Nov. 13
Wilhelmina, for Honolulu, Nov. 13
Nile, for Hongkong, Nov. 13
Honolulu, for Honolulu, Nov. 13
Mongolia, for Hongkong, Nov. 13

Sailings from Seattle
Awa Maru, for Hongkong, Nov. 13
Orterio, for Manila, Nov. 13
Empress of India, for Hongkong, Nov. 13
Keweenaw, for Hongkong, Nov. 13
Makura, for Sydney, Nov. 13

Sailings from Tacoma
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong, Nov. 13
Keweenaw, for Hongkong, Nov. 13
Panama Maru, for Hongkong, Nov. 13
Empress of India, for Hongkong, Nov. 13
Kakura, for Sydney, Nov. 13

Sailings from Hongkong
Persia, for San Francisco, Nov. 12
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Nov. 12
Haba Maru, for Seattle, Nov. 12
Korea, for San Francisco, Nov. 12
Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco, Nov. 12

Sailings from Yokohama
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle, Nov. 12
Persia, for San Francisco, Nov. 12
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Nov. 12
Korea, for San Francisco, Nov. 12

Sailings from Honolulu
Honolulu, for San Francisco, Nov. 13
Mongolia, for Sydney, Nov. 13
Siera, for San Francisco, Nov. 13
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, Nov. 13
Lurline, for San Francisco, Nov. 13
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, Nov. 13
Sonoma, for San Francisco, Nov. 13

Sailings from Sydney
Sonoma, for San Francisco, Nov. 13
Zelandia, for Vancouver, Nov. 13
Manuka, for San Francisco, Nov. 13

Incoming Steamships
DUE THURSDAY
Arable, Liverpool, Nov. 5
Anglian, London, Nov. 2
Bostonia, Manchester, Nov. 2
Hypatia, Valparaiso, Oct. 7
DUE FRIDAY
Hesperides, Buenos Ayres, Oct. 15
via Barbados, Nov. 3
DUE SATURDAY
Florida, Copenhagen, Nov. 7
DUE SUNDAY
Canadian, Liverpool, Nov. 7
Parisian, Glasgow, Nov. 7
DUE MONDAY
Cretic, Naples, Nov. 6
San Jose, Port Limon, Nov. 10
DUE TUESDAY
Karonga, Calcutta, Oct. 5

(By Wireless)
Str Gallio (Br), Hull, Eng., for Boston, was 480 miles east of Boston light at 4 p. m. yesterday; probably dock Thursday morning.

Str Hermandin, Bermuda for New York, was 240 miles southeast of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday.
Str Prinz Joachim, Colon, etc., for New York, was 212 miles south of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday.
Str Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York for New York, was 240 miles southeast of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday.
Str Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York for New York, was 240 miles southeast of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday.
Str Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York for New York, was 240 miles southeast of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday.

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 16
Conveyed by Mail closes at Supplement steamship Boston P. O. Mail closes
La Lorraine, Wed., 13, 9 p.m., 10 p.m.
Bremen, Wed., 13, 9 p.m., 10 p.m.
Limon, Fri., 13, 8 a.m., 10 p.m.
St. Paul, Fri., 13, 9 p.m., 10 p.m.
Caronia, Fri., 13, 9 p.m., 10 p.m.
Majestic, Fri., 13, 9 p.m., 11 p.m.
Martha Washington, Sat., 14, 11 a.m., 11 p.m.
Hull, Sat., 14, 11 a.m., 11 p.m.
Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m. Saturday 8:15 a. m. supplementary at 10 a. m.; for other countries close at the same time shown above.
All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.
Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.
Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Tuesday at 5 p. m.; New Zealand, Friday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Monday at 5 p. m.

TRANS-P

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGES AGAIN RESTRICTED

Price Movement Is Irregular and Volume of Transactions Smaller—Waiting for New Developments

THE TONE IS ERRATIC

Trading in the New York market was almost featureless during the first few minutes of the session today. Business was light and the market narrow. Stocks seemed to be waiting for the next development before moving in any direction. The price movement was somewhat irregular.

American Cotton Oil was an early strong feature. American Beet Sugar was strong at the opening but soon lost its gain. Stocks turned weak soon after the opening and substantial losses were sustained by the oil stocks and American Linseed preferred.

Local stocks had a narrow movement. Granby was again the most conspicuous feature. United Fruit was the weakest feature, losing several points during the first half hour. New Haven also was weak.

American Cotton Oil opened in New York at 55½, an improvement of one-quarter over last night's closing price, and before midday was selling around 57. American Beet Sugar opened up a point at 55½, and declined to 54. American Locomotive opened up one-quarter at 45½, and advanced more than a point. California Petroleum opened up one-eighth at 62½, and declined to 61½ during the early sales. Mexican Petroleum opened unchanged at 81 and dropped 1½. Linseed Oil preferred opened up one-quarter at 36, and declined well under 34 before midday.

Reading opened unchanged at 171½, declined to 170½ and then rose nearly a point. Steel opened off ½ at 75½ and dropped to 74½ before midday.

United Fruit on the local exchange opened off a point at 185 and declined 5 points further to 180 before midday. Weakness was attributed to an unfounded report that government action of some kind was to be taken against the company. The company's officials today said that they knew of no contemplated sale of any kind. New Haven was weak. It opened off ¼ at 163½ and declined to 135½ during the first half of the session. Butte & Superior opened off ¼ at 49½ and dropped more than a point. Granby opened up ½ at 76½, improved to 77 and then declined below 76.

Stocks improved considerably in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour the leaders were well above the opening. On the local exchange United Fruit recovered most of its early loss.

LONDON—The securities markets generally speaking left off firm in tone and mainly at the best.

American Railway shares were heavy on the curb in sympathy with New York influences. Canadian Pacific was affected sympathetically.

Gilt-edged investments displayed strength on the over-subscription to the £500,000 Sydney loan. Home rails improved on the earnings and foreigners received support.

Mines displayed a power of resistance offsetting realizing sales. De Beers up 5-16 at 20 5-16. Continental bourses firm.

MESTA MACHINE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH—The Mesta Machine Company of Pittsburgh has received an order from the Alpha-Portland Cement Company for its plant at Cementown, N. Y., for three gas engines connected to 60 kilowatt generators, which will furnish power for the cement company's new plant.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 62½c, up ¼; Mexican dollars 48½c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 28 15-16d, up 1-16.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain tonight and Thursday; brisk east to south winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain tonight and Thursday; brisk east to south winds. The storm that was central yesterday morning over Missouri has moved slowly northward and is now central over Michigan. It is causing cloudy and rainy weather in nearly all districts east of the Mississippi river. Fair and colder weather prevails between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 48; 12 noon 48; 4 p. m. 48
Average temperature yesterday, 50 23-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York 50; Portland, Me. 58; Buffalo 50; Albany 50; Nantucket 50; Des Moines 50; Washington 50; Pittsburgh 50; Philadelphia 50; Jacksonville 50; Denver 50; Kansas City 50; St. Louis 50; San Francisco 50.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:30; High water 8:24; Sun sets 4:24; 1:55 a. m.; 2:00 p. m.; Length of day 9:51.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	83 3/4	84 1/2	83 1/4	84
Am Boot Sugar	55 1/2	55 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Am Can	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 3/4
Am Can pf	122	122	122	122
Am Car Fndry	60	60 1/2	60	60
Am Cities	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Am Cities pf	80 1/2	80 3/4	80	80
Am Cotton Oil	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am H & L pf	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Am Linseed Oil	14	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 3/4
Am Linseed Oil pf	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 3/4
Am Loco	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Am Loco pf	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Am Melting	80 1/2	80 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Am Steel Fndry	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Am Sugar pf	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
Am T & T	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Am Woolen	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Am Woolen pf	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Anaconda	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Associated Oil	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Atchafalaya	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Atchafalaya pf	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Baldwin Loco	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Baldwin Loco pf	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Balt & Ohio	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Beth Steel	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
B R T	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Butterick	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Cal Petroleum	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Cal Petroleum pf	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Ca Pacific	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Cent Leather	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Cent Leather pf	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Ches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4
Chl & West	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Chl M & St	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
Chl & N West	140 1/2	140 3/4	140 1/2	140 3/4
Chicago Traction	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4
Chino	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Col Fuel	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Col Gas	143 1/2	143 3/4	143 1/2	143 3/4
Corn Prod	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Corn Prod pf	81	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
Denver pf	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Erle	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Erle pf	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Gen Motor	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Gen Motor pf	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Goldfield Cons	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4
Goodrich Co	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Goodrich Co pf	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Gr Nor Ex	138 1/2	138 3/4	138 1/2	138 3/4
Gug Ex Co	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Harvester	120	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Ill Central	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 3/4
Inspiration	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Inter-Met	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Inter-Met pf	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Int Paper	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Int Paper pf	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Kan City	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Knicker Inc	75	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Knicker pf	75	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Lehigh Valley	174 1/2	174 3/4	174 1/2	174 3/4
L W B Co	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
L W B Co pf	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
L W B Co 2d pf	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
L & N	147 1/2	147 3/4	147 1/2	147 3/4
Nor Petroleum	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Miami	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
M & P S M	142 1/2	142 3/4	142 1/2	142 3/4
Mo Pacific	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Nevada Cons	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Nevada Cons pf	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 3/4
Nat Lead	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Nat Lead pf	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
N R of W 2d pf	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
N Y Air Brake	81	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
N Y Air Brake pf	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
N Y Central	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
N Y N H & H	135 1/2	135 3/4	135 1/2	135 3/4
Norfolk & Western	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Northern Pacific	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4
Northern Pacific pf	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 3/4
Ontario & Western	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Pacific Mail	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Pacific Mail pf	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Pittsburgh	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4
Pittsburgh pf	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Pittsburgh Coal	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Pressed Steel	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Pressed Steel pf	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Quicksilver Mt	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2
Ry Steel Spring	37	37 1/2	37	37 1/2
Ry Steel Spring pf	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Reading	173 1/2	173 3/4	173 1/2	173 3/4
Republic Steel	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Republic Steel pf	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Rock Island	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Rock Island pf	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Sea Board A L	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Sears Roebuck	218	218 1/2	218	218 1/2
Southern Pacific	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
Southern Pacific pf	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Southern Ry	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4
St L & S F 1st pf	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
St L & S F 2d pf	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Tennessee Copper	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
The Texas Co	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/2	119 3/4
Union Iron Works	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
Toledo Ry & L	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Underwood	109	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Union Iron Works pf	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Union Ry & P	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
Union Pacific	172 1/2	172 3/4	172 1/2	172 3/4
U S Express	67	67 1/2	67	67 1/2
U S Express pf	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 3/4
U S Steel	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
U S Steel pf	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
U S Steel 2d pf	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
U S Steel 3d pf	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Utah	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Va-Car Chem	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Walsh	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
Western Union	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 3/4
Western Union pf	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
W & L E 1st pf	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Woolworth	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rig.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Consols money	74 1/2	74 1/2
do account	74 1/2	74 1/2
Anaconda	110 1/2	110 1/2
Atchafalaya	101 1/2	101 1/2
Canadian Pacific	107 1/2	107 1/2
do pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 1st pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 2d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 3d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 4d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 5d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 6d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 7d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 8d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 9d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 10d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 11d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 12d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 13d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 14d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 15d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 16d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 17d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 18d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 19d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 20d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Consols money	74 1/2	74 1/2
do account	74 1/2	74 1/2
Anaconda	110 1/2	110 1/2
Atchafalaya	101 1/2	101 1/2
Canadian Pacific	107 1/2	107 1/2
do pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 1st pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 2d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 3d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 4d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 5d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 6d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 7d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 8d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 9d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 10d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 11d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 12d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 13d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 14d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 15d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 16d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 17d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 18d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 19d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2
do 20d pref	107 1/2	107 1/2

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Union Bag & C	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Union B & P	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56
Union Pacific	172 1/2	172 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2
S Express	67	67	67	67
S Ry live pf	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
S Ry pref	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
S Rubber	52 1/2	53	52	53
S Rubber 1st pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
S Steel	75 1/2	74	74 1/2	75 1/2
S Steel pf	112	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
Tab	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	64
Wash Chem pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Wash	4	4	4	4
Wash pf	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Westinghouse	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Western Union	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
W & L E 1st pf	29	29	29	29
Woolworth	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2

World's Latest News of Investment

WOOL ON FIRM BASIS DESPITE PROBABLE TARIFF REVISION

New Spring Clip May Reflect Impending Change, but Present Conditions Favor Well Sustained Values on Domestic Fleeces and Territory Stock

Expectations in some quarters of an easier wool market, as the result of success in the recent election for the party that is pledged to revision of wool duties, have not been realized this week, nor does it appear likely that concessions will be made to buyers to move any of this year's wool clip.

As a matter of fact the election outcome was so clearly foretold that there was ample opportunity, if it had been deemed necessary, to take conservative action on whatever influences might affect the wool trade. Quotations, however, remain unchanged, and the tone of the market is not altered. The dealers see no reason for hasty deviation from their steady course, inasmuch as the underlying factors are all conducive to continued strength and confidence for several weeks, and attempts to try out the market with offers below the established level of values make no impression on holders of supplies.

Of course the wool merchants are not losing sight of the possibilities incidental to prospective tariff revision. There can be little doubt that the spring clip of 1913 will be the subject of very careful calculation, and prices may be much lower as that period approaches, if the new administration gives strong intimations of a purpose not to delay tariff legislation. The drift of events in this connection will be closely watched.

No one would be surprised, on the other hand, to witness some advances on desirable stock in the intervening months. Supplies of domestic wool, which are admittedly light, cannot be supplemented with imported stock except at relatively high prices, and the foreign market shows no tendency to decline. Values are fully sustained on the new clip Australian and New Zealand wools, for the present, at least, and

seem likely to hold up in South Africa and South America also.

Recent transactions, including deals put through since the election, have comprised fair-sized lots of both American-grown and imported clips. Territory wools have figured largely in the sales of domestic stock and some New Zealand and Argentine crossbreds in foreign wools.

Montana wools in particular are cleaning up rapidly in this market, but all kinds of territory stock are also in good demand, and there is a call for pulled and secured supplies of excellent proportions from week to week. For Texas and California clips, too, an outlet is found in moderate quantities. Fleeces are firm and steady, with dealers resisting all attempts to secure concessions in price.

In the goods market it is plain sailing as far as fabrics for spring wear are concerned. On lines for the fall there is less confidence. Already hesitancy about ordering is in the air, and sellers and buyers alike are inclined to consider with extreme caution their attitude on the question of prices. It is believed that attempts will be made shortly to obtain some statement from the incoming administration leaders as to their policy regarding wool duties and the time when a tariff change may be looked for. None care to take a speculative risk of any magnitude while the outcome is as obscure as it is at the present time.

Spring lines of carpets and rugs have been shown this week and there is a fair amount of new business booked. Fall trade in both has been pretty good, so that dealers are ready to take on new supplies for the next season. Wools suitable for carpet mills are extremely firm as well as relatively high in price.

NATIONAL BISCUIT. GROSS SALES GAIN FIFTEEN PER CENT

Total Overturn for Twelve Months Likely to Exceed Fifty Millions for First Time—Larger Profits

AN EXTRA DIVIDEND

National Biscuit earnings throughout the past three or four months have been of record proportions. The increase in gross sales for this period has been over 15 per cent, which if continued for a full 12 months would spell a total overturn of about \$53,000,000, the first time that sales have reached or exceeded the \$50,000,000 mark.

It will be recalled that in its annual statement for the fiscal 12 months to Jan. 31 last the company for the first time in years did not show its annual gross turnover. There were two reasons for this, one of which was that gross was \$2,000,000, or \$3,000,000 less than the previous year and the other that net profits were as large as ever before.

The decisive betterment in sales which the company has been meeting in recent months is, therefore, doubly acceptable, coming as it does on top of a year of recession.

The six months to July 31, however, recorded a gain of less than 8 per cent, so that the full year to Jan. 31 next is not likely to witness so large a total of gross as \$53,000,000. In fact if the company adds \$5,000,000 new business for the year and reaches \$50,000,000 it will have abundantly satisfied present expectations.

There is not much doubt, however, that net profits will be of record proportions with a surplus for the shares of fully \$5,000,000, the first time net has reached this summit.

Although National Biscuit directors were very careful at their meeting last week in New York to make no mention of the outlook for an extra dividend on the \$29,230,000 common this year, there is better than an even prospect that before the end of next January an extra 1 per cent or 2 per cent will have been declared on the common. Share profits abundantly warrant it and the only reason for deferring it as late as this has been to impress upon shareholders' minds the fact that the "extra" is really such and must not be counted upon as part of the regular distribution.

There has been a good deal of idle talk about the effect of Loose-Wiles competition upon National Biscuit. The Loose-Wiles is a growing and fairly prosperous rival, but it is not getting business at the expense of National Biscuit and the surface indications are that there is room and to spare for both companies.

B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY BUSY

NEW YORK—Business of the B. F. Goodrich Company is now running far ahead of last year. And this applies to all forms of rubber goods. The increase in some departments is said to be showing a gain of over 25 per cent over the same period in 1911.

It is too early as yet to tell what the full benefits of the consolidation of the Goodrich and Diamond companies will be, although there is no doubt but that it will mean bigger business for all grades of rubber goods. It is difficult yet, officials say, to make accurate comparisons and it will probably be not earlier than the first of 1913 before any statistical comparisons will be at hand.

Big business of the Goodrich Company, however, is reflected in the betterments that are now being made in the Akron plant. The company already has buildings covering nearly 70 acres, but plans have been drawn calling for another immense factory building covering a space of 270 by 157. A new office building is also in the course of erection to take care of the heavy additions in the clerical force.

The Goodrich Company is understood to have effected a great saving in its purchase of crude rubber. The company is said to have bought heavily when the high grade Para went down around the \$1 mark, early in the year, the benefits accruing in the subsequent rise that touched \$1.25.

URGED TO AVOID HASTY CRITICISM

Until additional information is at hand regarding the controversy now before the public, as the result of the discontinuance of work along the Southern New England line, John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, last night advised the 125 members present at the dinner in the American house, to withhold any hasty criticism or complaint against the officials of the Grand Trunk railroad.

The principal business of the meeting was a vote to instruct the legislative committee to draw up a bill petitioning the state Legislature to license all real estate brokers.

The real estate men will hold a meeting in Youngs hotel, Nov. 19, when the question of developing inland waterways will be discussed.

RECOVERY OF THE MELLON LINES HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIAL

Remarkable Improvement Shown by the New Haven, Boston & Maine and Ontario & Western Roads

OUTLOOK FOR YEAR

The 1913 fiscal year has opened decidedly auspiciously for the New England lines. Both New Haven and Boston & Maine have increased their net earnings by larger amounts than the deficits which they reported for the 1912 fiscal year. In other words, if the same profits are realized in the remainder of the year as were earned a year ago and other income and charges are unchanged, both roads will show an actual surplus over the prevailing dividend rates.

New Haven's balance after expenses in the first three months of the year was \$6,916,000 compared with \$5,727,000 in the corresponding period a year ago, a gain of \$1,189,000, or 20.8 per cent. As has been pointed out New Haven in the first quarter earned at the annual rate of about 9 1/2 per cent on its \$179,583,100 capital stock.

Boston & Maine did even better than New Haven relatively. Its net operating income at the close of September was \$3,644,000, against \$2,691,000 in 1911, an increase of no less than 35.4 per cent. This gain in the balance applicable to charges and dividends amounts in actual figure to \$533,000, which may be compared with a deficit after 4 per cent dividends in the 1912 fiscal year of \$477,000.

The increasing prosperity has spread even to New York, Ontario & Western, which, it will be remembered, was forced to omit its usual annual 2 per cent dividend last June. Principally on account of the strike in the anthracite field last spring this road for the full 12 months earned only 4.5 of 1 per cent on its \$58,113,983 capital stock. Its actual surplus after charges in the first quarter of the new fiscal year was \$704,279, compared with \$499,199 in the first quarter of 1912 year, a gain of 41 per cent. This balance available for dividends is equivalent to 1.2 per cent on its stock—more than was earned in the entire 1912 fiscal period.

The gains in net earnings are tabulated below for New Haven and Boston & Maine in the first quarter, and the surplus after charges is given for Ontario & Western for the same period. For purposes of comparison the deficits after dividends of the roads in 1912 are presented:

	Net Increase % Inc 1912 deficit
New Haven.....	\$1,189,000 20.8
Boston & Maine.....	\$953,000 35.4
Ont & Western.....	\$205,000 41.4
	\$475,519

*Surplus after charges.

Thus, New Haven's deficit in the 1912 year was \$929,980, which is entirely wiped out by the increase in net in the first three months of \$1,189,000. Similarly in the case of Boston & Maine. Its deficit last year after 4 per cent dividends was \$477,000, and net in the first quarter has increased twice as much, \$953,000.

Ontario & Western, \$29,160,000 of whose \$58,113,983 stock is owned by New Haven, carried a surplus last year of \$473,519. This was the balance after charges, and, of course, allows for no dividend, the 2 per cent having been passed. The increase of \$205,080 in surplus after charges for the first three months brings the total of this item for this period to \$704,279, compared with dividend requirements at the 2 per cent rate of \$1,162,000.

The railroads of the country in aggregate report substantially larger gross and net for the opening months of the 1913 year, and New England lines are among those showing the biggest gains.

INCOME ACCOUNT OF LINSEED CO.

NEW YORK—The American Linseed Company's income account for 14 months ended Sept. 30 last follows:

Total receipts, less shortage, shrinkage and inventory deductions.....	\$1,297,008
Operating expenses.....	1,678,218
Operating loss.....	381,210
Interest paid on borrowed money.....	38,000
Net loss.....	419,210
Depreciation.....	40,000
Total loss charged to surplus.....	459,210
Surplus Aug 1, 1911.....	\$1,246,270
Loss for 1912.....	459,210
Surplus Sept 30, 1912.....	787,060

ROAD INSPECTIONS

NEW YORK—Newman Erb, president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, and chairman of the board of directors of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, and a party of bankers, among whom are J. S. Bache and E. S. Lyon of Strong, Sturges & Co. are making an inspection trip of those two properties. Later they will proceed to Denver and go over the Denver, North-western & Pacific railway. It is probable that the party will be gone about two weeks.

TO STUDY TEXAS CONDITIONS

NEW YORK—President Vandervip of National City Bank and Vice-president Talbot left in a special car for Texas, where they will spend several weeks studying investment conditions in that state where development at present is very rapid.

\$5,220,000

Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY'S BOSTON & ALBANY EQUIPMENT TRUST OF 1912

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York

Total Authorized Issue	\$7,500,000
Reserved for Future Issue	2,280,000
Now Offered	\$5,220,000

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee

Under the provisions of the Equipment Trust Agreement dated October 1, 1912, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. covenants to pay, in gold coin, rentals which provide for the principal and semi-annual dividend warrants.

The Equipment Trust Agreement also provides that the amount of certificates to be issued shall not exceed 90 per cent. of the actual cost of equipment delivered to and held by the Trustee as security for the payment of the principal of the certificates and the semi-annual dividend warrants appertaining thereto.

This equipment is for use on the Boston & Albany Railroad, operated by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. under a 99-year lease.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. has entered into an agreement to pay to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. one-half the moneys needed to meet the obligations of this trust, and, having done so, each of these two companies will, at the expiration of the Trust, become the owner of one-half of this equipment.

Certificates are issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee. They are dated October 1, 1912, and are in series of \$348,000 each, one series maturing on the first day of October in each year from 1913 to 1927, inclusive.

Certificates are issued in denominations of \$1,000 with semi-annual dividend warrants attached, and may be registered as to principal. Full registered certificates will also be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$50,000.

HAVING SOLD A LARGE AMOUNT OF THE ABOVE CERTIFICATES WE OFFER THE UNSOLD BALANCE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, TO YIELD APPROXIMATELY 4.58%

\$348,000 due	October 1, 1913	at 99.93	and interest
348,000 "	"	" 1914 at 99.86 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1915 at 99.79 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1916 at 99.72 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1917 at 99.66 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1918 at 99.59 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1919 at 99.53 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1920 at 99.48 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1921 at 99.42 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1922 at 99.37 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1923 at 99.32 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1924 at 99.28 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1925 at 99.23 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1926 at 99.19 "	"
348,000 "	"	" 1927 at 99.15 "	"

Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the preparation of the definitive certificates

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO LEE, HIGGINSON & CO

APPRECIATION IN COPPER SHARES

It was just a year ago, or, to be exact, Nov. 9, 1911, that the metal-selling agencies advanced copper to 12 1/4 cents, the price for many months previous having ruled around 12 1/2 cents. Since that time there has been a sustained advance culminating in enormous sales at 17 1/2 cents.

The increased profits to the mining companies have naturally resulted in increased dividends. Copper shares are now selling from 25 per cent to 50 per cent higher than a year ago. Amalgamated at 84 1/2, the closing of Tuesday, comparing with 58 on Nov. 9, 1911, while Calumet & Hecla at 57 1/2 is 18 1/2 points higher than a year ago.

It is of interest to compare present selling value, dividend rate and yield of 14 prominent dividend-paying copper shares with a year ago:

	CI Nov Div	CI Nov Div	Yield
Amal.....	9.11 rate	Yield 12.12 rate	1.13%
Anac.....	8.2	3.45% 84 1/2	3.90
CI & Ar 50.....	2	5.55 43 1/2	3.50
C & Hecla.....	24	8.00 78 1/2	8.42
Co Rge 53.....	3.50	6.90 56	2.60
Ilwaco.....	1.75	4.11 64 1/2	7.13
N Butte 25 1/2.....	1.20	4.73 39 1/2	5.91
Old Den 44.....	1.50	3.41 59	5.84
Osoyoos.....	91	7.50 8.24 107	12.11
Quincy 50 1/2.....	4	6.72 85	5.87
U S Sm 32 1/2.....	2	6.10 45 1/2	3.53
U of pf 48 1/2.....	3.50	7.57 50 1/2	6.83
W. Cop 48.....	3	6.25 62 1/2	4.70
Wolverine 82.....	9	10.97 76	10.10

WESTINGHOUSE'S BANNER YEAR

Indicative of the record business which the various Westinghouse enterprises are doing is the fact that Westinghouse Air Brake Company sales in August and September, the first two months of the new fiscal year, increased 75 per cent over the same period of 1911. Unless things slump unexpectedly the Air Brake year to July 31, 1913, will be by all odds the banner twelvemonth in the company's history. It is even predicted in Pittsburgh that 1913 will see the \$18,323,000 stock placed on a regular 20 per cent dividend basis against the present 16 per cent rate. But the more likely proceeding will be to declare an extra dividend rather than alter the present liberal disbursement.

BOSTON FINANCES

Receipts of the city of Boston for October were \$11,356,191, of which \$6,475,650 were from taxes and \$4,653,110 from sales of bonds. In the previous month the receipts were \$2,367,029. October disbursements were \$2,990,968, the largest items being \$765,404 for ordinary payments and \$345,915 interest on city debt.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 13)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—Edward B. Fay; U. S. Augusta, Ga.—J. S. Higgle of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. Baltimore, Md.—N. A. McLaughlin of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. Baltimore, Md.—V. A. Dixon of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. Barlett & Co.; Copley Plaza. Buffalo, N. Y.—B. J. Davis of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. Butte, Mont.—C. F. Hoyt of M. J. Connell Mer. Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—Charles Bittner of Weibold Co.; Essex. Cincinnati, O.—L. S. Haddoy of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. Hartford, Conn.—H. Mittelman and A. Hutter; U. S. Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of Barton Bros.; Tour. Los Angeles, Cal.—Charles Short of Broadway Dept. Store. Los Angeles, Cal.—Mr. Larson of Fifth Street Street; Brewster. Louisville, Ky.—S. S. Sclerodorf of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. Louisville, Ky.—H. S. Horaker of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. Montgomery, Ala.—Frank Allen of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. Nashville, Tenn.—A. B. Smith of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. New York, N. Y.—Mr. Kirby of J. E. Bates & Co. New York, N. Y.—S. Cuetaera of Cuetaera Bros.; U. S. New York, N. Y.—S. Sanderson of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. New York, N. Y.—Sebastian Vidal; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. M. Houston of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. Richmond, Va.—B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenheim of Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox. Terre Haute, Ind.—C. Zenor of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Max Seeherman of Seeherman & Gross; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Allentown, Pa.—J. J. Hauser; U. S. Krieger Shoe Co.; U. S. Cincinnati, O.—P. A. Putte of Cincinnati Shoe Co.; Tour. Dannelen, N. J.—Fred Harrington; Essex. Middleton, Pa.—A. H. Krieger of A. S. Krieger Shoe Co.; U. S. Portsmouth, O.—J. E. Williams; U. S. Quebec, Can.—J. S. Ritchie of John Ritchie Co.; Bellevue. Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—A. C. Brown, Mr. Bruno and Mr. Johnson of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

THE NEW ST. PAUL BANK

ST. PAUL—New Merchants National bank will have \$2,000,000 capital, surplus of \$1,900,000, loans and discounts \$20,916,929, and combined assets of \$26,214,535. George H. Prince becomes chairman of the board, while Donald S. Culver becomes president, and Frederick Weyerhaeuser will be vice-president.

PORTLAND TERMINAL CO. BONDS

It is understood that the syndicate which is offering \$4,500,000 Portland Terminal Company first mortgage 4 per cent bonds has already disposed of 65 per cent of the issue. The bonds are being offered at 92 and interest, to net about 4.40 per cent income return.

PRACTICAL TESTS FOR FERTILIZING ARE TO BE MADE

The American Agricultural Chemical Company is about to take an advance step in the history of the fertilizer industry in this country.

This will consist in the making of exhaustive practical tests of the ingredients used in the manufacture of different brands of fertilizers. The company intends to make a study of the needs of different plants and of the various types of soil in different sections of the country with the idea of varying its product with the need.

The company will also make free examination of soils for its customers in order to advise them how to correct unfavorable conditions which have often depressed the yield of the crops. To this end a bureau of information will be established in order to place farmers in a position to use fertilizers so as to insure the greatest return from their investment.

The idea of established demonstration plants is also under consideration. The company has selected to head this information and demonstration department Dr. H. J. Wheeler, director of the agricultural experiment station of the Rhode Island State College. Dr. Wheeler is a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and took his degree of Ph.D. at Gottingen, Germany, and Brown University.

Dr. Wheeler's researches have attracted wide attention, both in the United States and abroad, one of his best known discoveries being the frequent acidity of barren and well drained soils, and the effect of lime upon plant growth.

This is the first time that an important fertilizer company has added such a department to its work. It marks a new departure in the fertilizer industry, and is likely to be productive of far-reaching results.

BOOKLET FOR INVESTORS

N. W. Harris & Co., 35 Federal street Boston, have issued a booklet entitled "Why Bonds Are Safe Investments," intended for the use of persons planning to invest in bonds for the first time. Its aim is to explain in simple terms the purposes and uses of various classes of bonds and to indicate the value of bonds as safe investments for individuals as well as institutions. Copies may be had free on application.

MORE CATTLE IN THE NORTHWEST NEXT FEW YEARS

CHICAGO—General Livestock Agent Cutler of the Northwest, says: "Five years hence we will see more cattle in western South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming than ever before. When one realizes that the crop from one acre of alfalfa will winter two or three cattle, whereas it formerly required 20 acres to support them, one can estimate the enormous herds that can be carried on that great cattle land. In our territory west of the Missouri river we have twice as much alfalfa hay as ever before—so much, in fact, that thousands of tons will be shipped out of the country. Losses of cattle and sheep the coming winter will be almost nil.

"Irrigation of alfalfa fields has been stimulated the past season. So immense has become production of this feed in the Yellowstone valley alone that the coming winter will bring 20,000 head of Texas cattle to be fed on alfalfa. One small station in our line, which loaded out only 30 cars of steers this season, has received 73 cars of cows and heifers for breeding purposes.

"The old days of large herds, careless handling and heavy losses during winter and spring have gone forever. High prices encourage herdsmen to raise and breed livestock carefully. Western ranchmen also have discovered that many sections in the dry country, incapable of being irrigated, can raise good alfalfa, and they will raise it, not to sell but to feed out. A few short years will show the result of these new conditions and methods in the livestock industry."

U. S. STEEL HAS HEAVY BUSINESS

WASHINGTON—That the Steel Corporation is crowded with orders and cannot promise early delivery is evidenced from the fact that the Panama commission only by urgent representations could get the United States Steel Products Company (its subsidiary) to agree to a delivery of 730,215 pounds of structural steel for Gatun hydroelectric station in 250 days. This company was the lowest bidder at \$35,300, but was uncertain as to time delivery could be completed.

An award has also been made to the United States Steel Products Company for furnishing and erecting in place structural steel work, amounting to approximately 7,000,000 pounds, required in the construction of 16 permanent shop buildings at Balboa, Panama Canal Zone.

INSPECT MINING DISTRICTS

NEW YORK—President Farrell of the Steel Corporation left last night for an inspection trip through the Pocahontas mining districts.

ARGENTINE WHEAT PROSPECTS

NEW YORK—Argentina's wheat crop, on increased acreage of about 10 per cent, presents a favorable outlook within a month of harvest.

SHOWING OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON

NEW YORK—Chicago & Alton's poor showing in year ended June 30 was no surprise. The principal question was the size of the deficit. The company earned interest on its funded debt in hands of the public with little over \$4000 to spare. But payment of dividends on stocks of subsidiary lines guaranteed by Alton, discount on securities written off and dividends on prior lien stock brought total deficit to \$338,894.

Alton's financial position at end of the year was anything but strong. Current liabilities exceeded current assets by \$4,145,464. The year before there was a floating debt of over \$3,000,000. Despite this indebtedness of that date, Alton is not now in need of funds, as \$4,500,000 6 per cent bonds were sold recently to Union Pacific interests, in practical control of the property.

For the last fiscal year Alton carried 639,092 more revenue tons than in the year before but gain was in lower rate commodities, which reduced ton-mile rate. Heavier shipments of coal accounted for increased tonnage. Over 56 per cent of Alton's total tonnage was products of mines, compared with 51 1/2 per cent in 1911. Train load was increased 29 tons to 424, which might easily be accounted for by increase in coal tonnage, which lends itself readily to heavy loading.

Alton's trains earned just six cents less in running a mile in 1912, compared with year before after providing for operating expenses and taxes.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine continues to find only a limited routine consuming outlet, with the market tame and uninteresting, and quotations remain unchanged at 41 1/2 @ 42c ex-yard.

Rosin—Moderate job

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SELF-CONSTITUTED RULERS
OF SUFFRAGISTS SCORED BY
CHAIRMAN OF LABOR PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Following upon Ramsay MacDonald's letter to the Women's Labor League, in which he denounced the militant ways of the suffragettes; and upon Mrs. Pankhurst's fiery address to a packed audience in Caxton hall, when she incited all women to rebellion, came a letter from Miss Christabel Pankhurst from Paris. Her explanation of how the Women's Social and Political Union is governed has reduced the chairman of the Labor party to despair.

Her statements may be summarized as follows: The army of the Women's Social and Political Union was practically led by four self-constituted generals. A division of opinion as to policy has reduced the generals to two. The other two departed and Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst remained alone, still in command. These two issue orders and plan campaigns, they decide policies which the rank and file accept without question. None know the policy save the generals. The followers may not question, but are at liberty to leave or join the ranks of the dissentients if they like.

Here, says Ramsay MacDonald, is a

farce, a great agitation for political liberty by a caucus, which has never numbered the seven tailors of Tooley street, and which demands obedience from a body of imbeciles and hirelings. The movement, in his opinion, has gone from blunder to blunder, and is nothing more nor less than tragedy.

The Labor party, he declares, is impelled by honor and in its own interests to support the cause of woman suffrage. It will do so to the best of its powers, and if the day is lost the "generals" and they alone are responsible for it. The conflict is between caucus nomination and democratic control.

The question now is not are the Labor party doing what they can for woman suffrage, but rather whether the policy now pursued is to be taken blindfold in the form of a ukase issued by a pontifical junta whose past work has been failure, and whose future is destruction. The chairman of the Labor league considers that the declaration of war against Labor made by the "generals" is a blessing, as it will lead to their removal, which would be the best thing that could happen to the cause of woman's suffrage.

CONSTANTINOPLE TRAFFIC IS HEAVY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Well-known Galata bridge joining Stamboul to Galata and Pera

SOUTH AUSTRALIA IS
PROVIDING FACILITIES
FOR HER SETTLERS

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—It is the policy of the government of South Australia that the construction, now proceeding, of railways to serve large areas of fertile land in various parts of the state shall be accompanied by the provision of facilities for intending settlers.

Speaking in the House of Assembly recently, the commissioner of crown lands and immigration, Hon. Fred W. Young, M. P., stated that the government had given considerable attention to the question of the water supply of the country along the route of the new Eyre's peninsula railways. He had already instructed the engineer-in-chief to have some ground tanks put down in some of the hundreds.

In addition, the government had decided to have erected at each block, when surveyed, a fairly large shed. Placed in that shed would be tanks with a capacity of something like 10,000 gallons of water. By those means it was hoped that each settler would get a good start, and be able to save every drop of water which fell on the roof, without having to wait for the water to run into the underground tanks. That would provide an assured supply at the outset of settlement.

The sheds would be constructed in such a manner that they would be useful for other purposes, as, for instance, a dwelling at one end and by the walling in of the sides, and a place for the housing of machines at the other, or something else of the kind. By such means they would be able to achieve a good deal of work which would otherwise involve additional expense to the settlers.

The government felt that that would be an economical way of providing each settler with a fair quantity of water, and no time would be wasted in carting supplies. The large tanks would be a kind of public standby for the people in times of need.

LABOR CHAIRMAN
SPEAKS AGAINST
BRITISH POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)
SUNDERLAND, England.—At a meeting of the Independent Labor party held in Sunderland recently, W. C. Anderson, the chairman of that party, denounced the foreign policy of the government. He said he was more and more convinced that the policy of Sir Edward Grey was dishonoring to England. It was of a nature both pro-Russian and anti-German.

Referring to the war in the near east, Mr. Anderson stated that it was due to the secret diplomacy of the great European powers that the war had not been prevented.

WHILE WAR GOES ON
TURKISH AND GREEK
CAPITALS ARE BUSY

Anatolian Soldiery Pass
Through Constantinople
Daily in Large Numbers
While City Awaits News

HIGH HOPES GONE

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE—Of all the capitals of the near East, Constantinople alone today has grown busier rather than otherwise since the declaration of war. This is owing to the fact that though the garrison has marched to Adrianople, though the Galata Bridge is shorn of the mixed population which have been recalled to the colors in Greece, in Bulgaria, in Montenegro, and in Serbia, nevertheless, the cosmopolitan range of its society remains, and added to this the Anatolian troops in large numbers are being daily landed and passed forward to the front.

These Anatolians are the real Turks. Not Muhammadan Bulgars, or Albanians, not Pomaks, that curious unknown people, often described as Bulgars who have become Muhammadans, but who are much more likely the descendants of the old inhabitants of Thrace. They are the Muhammadan peasants from Asia Minor, men of few words but of intense religious convictions, men who, if they can be trained in time and properly equipped, will prove the backbone of the Turkish army, now struggling to retain Thrace and Macedonia from the Ottomans.

The Kurds have disappeared from the streets. They left by hundreds when the mobilization order came out. Everybody rejoices at their departure, perhaps not least the Turkish government.

As to what is happening at the seat of war, no man knows. Canards are more plentiful than usual, and some at any rate of the war correspondents seem to find them worth telegraphing to the west. It must have been slightly amusing to the Turks in authority to hear from London, via Constantinople, of the recapture of Kirk Kilisse, but that astounding enterprise was not more fantastic than a hundred others less sensational.

Not a word of what happens escapes the press censor. That individual has taken under his charge the wireless telegraphy of the harbor, and it must be admitted that he has been as successful as his fellows in Bulgaria and Serbia. It may safely be said that there has never been a war of modern times about which so much has been written and so little has been known.

Meanwhile, what is left of Constantinople takes life phlegmatically, with all the instinctive fatalism of the Turkish character. It is surprised probably that the Turks have not already occupied Sofia and Belgrade. That was what the army led them to expect. After Marshal von Goltz's reformation, at the time when Abdul Hamid was removed from the throne, there was nothing the army did not proclaim as possible. "Now," a well known Turkish officer once said, "we can march to Vienna, there is nothing to prevent us."

Today the Turkish officers are discovering that it takes more than words to make a mobile army. It requires transport, organization, all those things so foreign to the Turkish character, which sets its sole value on the fighting qualities of the troops.

CONVENTION WANTS
FEWER EXHIBITIONS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—A convention, the decisions of which are probably of worldwide interest, has just been signed after a discussion conducted behind closed doors.

For some years past manufacturers have felt that there were too many international exhibitions. The result has been the calling of an international conference, to which official representatives of many European countries as well as some from Japan came. Although the actual report will not be published for some time, it is understood that the convention recommends the limitation of universal exhibitions under the auspices of governments, and gives the minimum time which should elapse between one and another.

International exhibitions have been numerous of recent years, those of Milan, Brussels, Rome and Turin following each other in quick succession, and next year Ghent comes to the front with a similar show. It is felt that by limiting the number of exhibitions fresh impetus will be given to those that are held, and this will tend to increase the means of pushing trade in foreign countries.

The present conference selected Berlin as being neutral ground, Germany never having promoted an international exhibition. Even before the decision of the conference was made known the Belgian government had decided against promoting another exhibition in their country for 10 years.

Greece Delighted at Every
Success of Her Forces on
Way to Salonika—Epirus
Is Believed to Be Prize

DAY LONG WAITED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece.—Ever since the miserable catastrophe in Thessaly, when Greece declared war against Turkey and Edhem Pasha crushed her army, with remorseless and almost contemptuous rapidity, Greece has looked forward to a moment when she might cry quits with her huge opponent. That moment seems to have come.

The Greeks are pushing forward to Salonika and the news of every skirmish which comes from the front is regarded almost as a great victory. The accounts of the little fights at Ellassona, Diskata and Sarantapora have been devoured with delight. The Sarantapora defiles had been regarded as practically impregnable and if Turkey had had any troops to hold them with, the Greek attack would have been a difficult one.

Turkey, however, is at grips with the Bulgar at Adrianople, and has no time even to do more than just delay the advance of Greece on Salonika. Still, the Greek victories are cheering news to the little kingdom, and Athens delights to hear how the Greeks beyond the frontier are welcoming her army, as the Slavs are welcoming the Servians. She, like the rest of the quadruple alliance, has declared she wants no territory. Nevertheless she has never forgotten Epirus, and to regain Epirus would indeed be to her worth much more than the struggle she is going through.

The Piraeus is busy with shipping, and perhaps Athens shies the demands of war less than the capitals of the northern kingdoms. Greece would like her navy to try conclusions with the Turk, but the Turk needs his navy for the Black sea and the sea of Marmora, in case the wave of invasion should sweep in sight of the minarets of Constantinople. So there is no likelihood of a naval fight, unless the Bulgarians should be driven out of Thrace, and then the Turkish battleships might issue from the Dardanelles.

GREEK SOCIALISTS
OPPOSED TO WAR

(Special to the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece.—The directing committee of the Socialist party in Greece have issued a manifesto declaring that genuine Socialist opinion in Greece is unanimous with that of Bulgaria, Turkey, Serbia, etc., in considering that the war will be detrimental to the Balkan working classes, and that it has been undertaken in the interests of Balkan and European capitalism and political ambition, exploiting the noble impulses and self-sacrifice of the peoples of eastern Europe.

ROUMANIA WANTS
TO SEE IF NEEDED

(Special to the Monitor)
BUCHAREST, Roumania.—The first meeting of the new cabinet under the presidency of the King has been held, and a message was subsequently issued to the press announcing that there was at the present moment no necessity for Roumania to mobilize her forces. In the meantime the government has decided to set aside large credits for army purposes in the event of mobilization being necessary.

FRANCO-SPANISH
DISPUTE AT END

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain.—The decision to refer to a mixed commission the question as to the delimitation of the Muluja frontier has removed the final impediment to the conclusion of the Franco-Spanish Moroccan treaty.

Senor Garcia Prieto announced in the chamber that both governments were now in complete agreement with regard to the question under discussion. Immediately on the signature of the treaty it will be submitted to Parliament. Its general purport has already been published, and in its final form it will include the total revision of the customs regime, the abolishment of French intervention in the Spanish customs zone, and the suppression of the obnoxious ligne de transit. Tangier will be provided with a special form of government.

SEAFARERS' SERVICE HELD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A seafarers' service was held at St. Pauls cathedral, a congregation of 4000 men being present drawn from the royal navy, royal naval reserve, royal marines, fire brigade, salvage corps, city police, officers mercantile marine, the sailors' home, and from all the seamen and waterside missions from the Pool to Gravesend.

SELECTING OF CHIEF
RABBI IS HARD TASK

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The executive council of the United Synagogue has assisted Anglo-Jewry to reach an advanced stage in their onerous task of selecting a chief rabbi, as a suitable successor to Dr. Hermann Adler, M. V. O. It has now resolved itself into a question of months. Ere long this important office will be filled, it is hoped, by one combining all needed qualifications, piety and learning, as well as eminent powers for ecclesiastical administration. Three distinguished scholars are named, all of whom appear to possess equal claims to eminence.

Amongst these is Dr. Hyamson, who was for many years a coadjutor of Dr. Adler's. An active man and one much respected, Dr. Hyamson was selected to deliver an address at the memorial service held in the synagogue, before the lord mayor and sheriffs of London. His appointment would be in much favor with the English section.

The next on the list is Dr. Hertz, once rabbi of Johannesburg, but now ministering to a congregation in America. He is a man without fear, who speaks his mind freely, is practical and possessed of

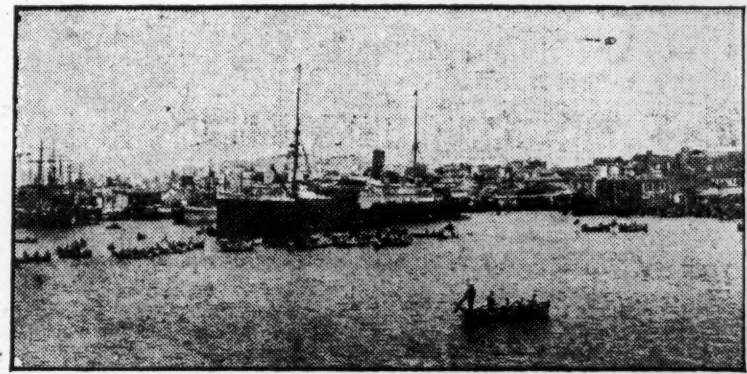
a splendid knowledge of executive work. When at Johannesburg his services were highly valued by Lord Milner and Lord Selborne.

The third man named by the executive council is Dr. Bernard Drachman of the Ohav Tsedek and Zichron Ephraim congregations in New York. Dr. Drachman has had a distinguished career and is a most successful preacher. His flow of language and correct use of English have won him golden laurels. Large audiences on both sides of the Atlantic have listened to him with rapt attention.

RUSSIAN SAILORS TRIED

(Special to the Monitor)
ODESSA, Russia.—A court martial has begun on the petty officers and the members of the crews of the two battleships Zlatoust and Kagul, and the cruiser Pamyat Merkuri, who are charged with attempted mutiny, and with being members of a revolutionary association. It will be remembered that on account of the agitation among the fleet crews, the annual Black sea maneuvers did not take place.

GREEK COMMERCE IS FLOURISHING



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Piraeus, the famous seaport of Athens, and now a center of world shipping

RED PAINTING FOUND IN CAVE
IS RELIC OF ANCIENT DAYS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The discovery of red painting in a cave called Bacon hole in South Wales has aroused an unusual amount of interest. Stories multiply daily as to its origin. Some theories connect the painting with the wreck of a Norwegian bark and an artist at least 6 feet 7 inches in height, another brings forward the proposal that the painting dates only back about 13 years when a baker utilized the cave for the purposes of advertisement and announced "Bread" upon its surface, and yet a third declares that a mining prospector, in the course of his work, came across a quantity of red ochre, which in order to test its qualities, he daubed upon the walls of the cave.

None of these theories have been accepted by Professor Bruell and Professor Sollas, who have now become convinced that the paintings are genuine and belong to the upper palaeolithic age. When they first observed the marks the question which arose in their minds was, are they ancient or modern? Professor Bruell attempted to remove the paint by vigorous rubbing, having previously wetted the surface all over. When this process did not affect the paintings he became satisfied they were very ancient indeed.

When Professor Sollas turned his attention to the examination of the walls, his principal interest centered in the stalactite formations which cover the paintings. He was able with a hammer and chisel to detach a fragment of the painted surface from a projecting corner, and this revealed a layer of red paint covering a yet older layer of stalactite.

CONSERVATIVES IN
NORWAY DEFEATED

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The results of the Norwegian general elections, though final returns have not yet been received, prognosticate a defeat for the Conservatives, and a large increase of votes to the Labor party.

The results of 59 elections out of 120 show that the Liberals have gained 36 seats, the Conservatives only 15, and the Labor Socialists 8. The number of Labor representatives which in the last Storting was 11, will in all probability be increased, since in many of the districts where a second ballot was to take place, the labor party had the highest number of votes. The number of votes cast at the first balloting was as follows: Conservatives 165,000. Liberals 187,000. Labor Socialists 126,000. The Labor returns so far show an increase of 35,000 votes.

JAMAICA INCREASES WAGES

(Special to the Monitor)
KINGSTON, Jamaica.—A law has been passed by the Legislature increasing the wages of Indians 50 per cent. It is hoped that this new law will favorably affect the wages of negro laborers.

INTENTION OF CHINA
TO TAKE PORTION OF
SALT TAX OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING, China.—The protest, made by the Italian minister recently, to the official announcement that China intended to pay into the Chartered Bank at Tientsin, annually, a portion of the salt revenues as a guarantee for the repayment of the Crisp loan, has been followed by a similar protest by the bankers of the six powers group.

The protest is lodged on the ground that the advances made by the six powers group totaling £1,800,000 were secured on the salt revenues. These protests were followed by informal discussions at some of the legations, and by a meeting of the ministers of 11 countries at which it was decided to make an official protest against the alienation of the salt revenues while the Boxer indemnity remained unpaid.

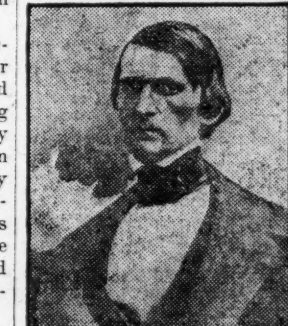
The note ultimately presented to the Chinese government emphasized the objections of the powers to the Chinese contention that she is justified in hypothecating the salt revenues in excess of 12,000,000 taels, which was the amount of these revenues when they were pledged to the service of the Boxer indemnity.

CHINA EXPLAINS ATTITUDE

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING, China.—Replying to a protest made by the Italian minister in Peking, the Chinese government has stated that China considers herself justified in hypothecating the salt revenues in excess of 12,000,000 taels, which was the amount of these revenues when they were pledged to the service of the Boxer indemnity.

FRENCH PREMIER
WRITES IN PRAISE
OF GEN. LYAUTEY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—General Lyautey's candidature to the Academie Francaise received the support of the prime minister, M. Poincare, who addressed a letter to M. Mezieres, the academicien, in which occurs the following passage: "There is no one who realizes more than General Lyautey the thought of Goethe when he said to Eckermann, 'There is also productivity in acts.' Our commissioner-general in Morocco is at present by virtue of his actions one of our best historians and one of our finest poets. I would add that he has raised France in the esteem of Europe. The academy, which knows this as well as I do, will excuse the head of the French government for desiring not to miss this opportunity of paying a tribute to the academy's presence to this glorious soldier."



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THE HOME FORUM

MISS MARY LYON'S ESTIMATE

WHEN, in 1837, Mary Lyon founded Mount Holyoke College, she collected the money required for its first building in sums that ranged from six cents to one thousand dollars. She got 1800 persons to subscribe. Her feat gave the new enterprise an unusually wide foundation in the public interest, says the *Youths Companion*, but she did not accomplish it without much hard work or without gaining wide experience of human nature.

One evening Miss Lyon arrived in the village of Ashfield, Mass., at a home where she was always welcomed gladly. She was full of hope and enthusiasm. Would the squire take her at once to W., where, she had learned, there was a family of wealth that might give liberally toward the seminary building?

The next morning, as they were start-

ing, the squire's wife laid a gentle hand on Miss Lyon's shoulder, with the warning, "Do not expect too much, my dear Miss Lyon. We know the people. I fear you will not be successful."

With a beaming face Miss Lyon replied, "Oh, I am told they are very rich. I am sure they will help liberally."

When she entered the house on her return, Miss Lyon went quickly to her friend, and grasping her arm, while conflicting emotions played over her face, she said:

"Yes, it is all true, just as I was told. They live in a costly house, it is full of costly things, they wear costly clothes— Then drawing nearer and almost closing her eyes, she whispered with unforgettable emphasis, "But, oh, they're little bits of folks!"

BEGINNINGS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

MOTION pictures are older than photography, and, what is more, were responsible in the beginning for the discovery of photography. The progenitor of our modern motion pictures was the diorama, a trick mechanical spectacle devised by Daguerre and Bouton in Paris in 1822. Daguerre and Bouton maintained a monopoly of their new invention, and it taxed the industry of the former severely to keep up with the demand for scenery of this order. When he exhausted the list of classical subjects, he hit upon the scheme of using the camera obscura to provide him scenes. The camera obscura, devised in the sixteenth century, was a box containing a lens and a sheet of oiled paper in lieu of ground glass. It was in fact a modern camera without a plate holder. Daguerre, with his box under his arm, strolled the fields and woodlands, and when he came to a likely view on which to stage a forthcoming scene he would aim his box at it, and sketch the image thrown on the oiled paper upside down. He was the original motion picture man, because when he watched the sheep and cattle and people upside down, running across his oiled paper screen, he dreamed of the day when he would be enabled to throw these images direct on the curtain in his diorama and give his audience the real thing. He confided his dream to Niepce,

a chemist. Niepce saw the possibilities of it and they formed a partnership.

Niepce had heard that asphaltum captured images of light and shade and he began experimenting. One day he turned up with the first photographic plate of history. It was a silver plate coated with asphaltum and oil lavender, and after about a year of hard work Daguerre reported progress. It was wonderful, too, for he had been able to produce a shadowy something that took on the appearance of a landscape by exposing the plate in his camera obscura for the short space of seven hours. He could cut this time in half for the picture of a white marble monument which caught and reflected more light. That was the first snapshot.

Truth hath better deals than words to grace it.—Shakespeare.

JUSTICE IS PERFECT: AN ATTRIBUTE OF GOD.

—Laudor.

To the Lapland Longspur

[The following lines have for bird and flower lovers a peculiar charm, the charm which finding the familiar home birds and flowers the world-over evidently had for the poet.]

O, thou northland bobolink,
Up to winter, worn and dim,
Peering down from mountain rim,
Something takes me in thy note,
Quivering wing and bubbling throat;
Something moves me in thy ways—
Bird, rejoicing in thy days,
In thy upward hovering flight,
In thy suit of black and white,
Chestnut cape and circled crown,
In thy mate of speckled brown;
Surely I may pause and think
Of my boyhood's bobolink. . . .

But no bobolink of mine
Ever sang in mead so fine,
Starred with flow'rs of every hue,
Gold and purple, white and blue;
Painted cup, anemone,
Jacob's ladder, fleur de lys,
Orchid, harebell, shooting star,
Crane's bill, lupine, seen afar,
Primrose, poppy, saxifrage,
Pictured type on nature's page—
These and others here unnamed,
In northland gardens, yet untamed,
Deck the fields where thou dost sing,
Mounting up on trembling wing;
While in wistful mood I think
Of my boyhood's bobolink.

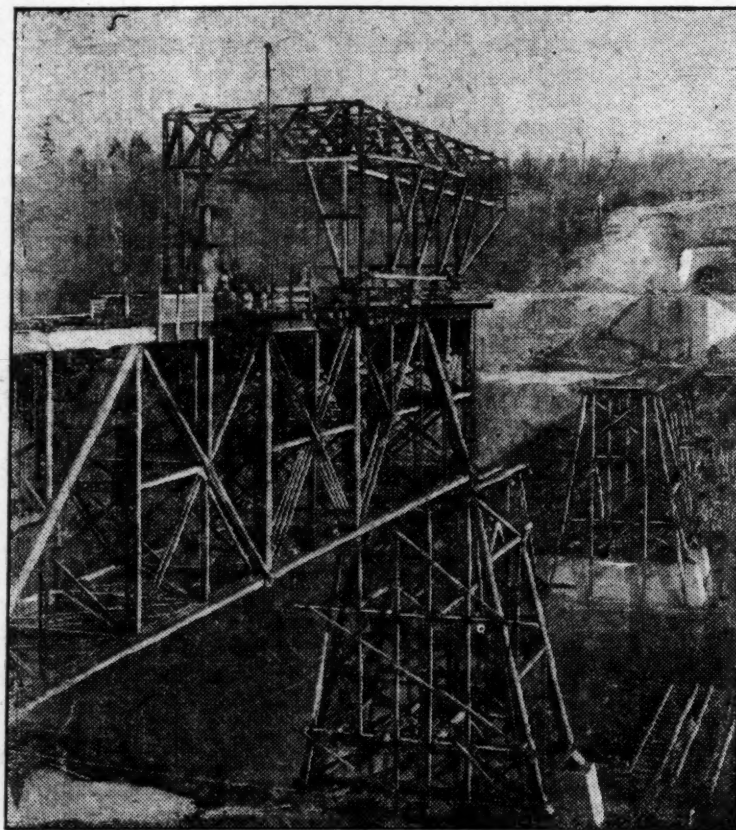
On Unalaska's emerald lea,
On lonely isles in Bering sea,
On far Siberia's barren shore,
On north Alaska's tundra floor,
At morn, at noon, in pallid night,
We heard thy song and saw thy flight,
While I, sighing, could but think
Of my boyhood's bobolink.

—John Burroughs.

Thoreau had a charming thought when he said that nature does not listen to any rude or discordant sound, "as we learn from the echo." He adds, "I know that the nature toward whom I launch these sounds is so rich that it will modulate anew and wonderfully improve my rudest strain."

Politics is the one profession for which no preparation is thought necessary.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

CROSSING THE CLARION RIVER



RAILROAD BRIDGE PARTIALLY BUILT IN PENNSYLVANIA

DURING the construction of the tunnels on either side of the Clarion river in Pennsylvania and while the bridge shown in the picture was building, the site was visited by many eminent railroad men and engineers. Each found difficulty in turning his back on the attractive scene in the midst of which these activities were being carried on.

Except where the road builders had cleared a right of way, the precipitous hills were densely covered with beautiful forest, and the hillsides rushed steeply down to the water's edge.

The Clarion has a habit of suddenly rising and rapidly subsiding, which is partly explained by the manner in which

it is confined by its menacing neighbors, the hills.

The illustration shows in the right background the portal of the tunnel which pierces the hill on the opposite shore. Erection of steel in the bridge is being carried forward from both shores at once.

The channel span of the bridge was erected without any timber falsework, owing to the erratic habits of the river. This span was erected on the "cantilever" plan, from both ends at once, and when joined, the span was converted into a "truss." The scene is several miles south of Clarion, Pa., on the New York Central lines.

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

BOOKS on "How to have good-manners though hurried," include so many directions about the niceties of table manners that it is a wonder anybody nowadays can ever be left with his oyster fork for his demi-tasse. Yet that such a thing may still occur and therefore that the books on etiquette have their reason for being is hinted in a story told by a huntsman returning from the wilds somewhere. He overheard one guide asking another if he had been well entertained when he went "up state" to visit his "wife's folks."

"Oh, yes," replied the traveled one. "Why, while I was up there I don't know as I had my knife out of my hand 15 minutes at a time."

From this stage of culture to those who stand trembling on the brink of the New England chowder, wondering how they shall manage to take it from the side of the spoon, there are a good many decades of refining endeavor. The man with the knife has first to learn to use his fork instead. Then he has to remember not to lift his food with his left hand nor with the hand over the top of the fork handle in such a way that his elbow rises in the gesture of lifting. He finds it hard, no doubt, to balance the fork with the back of the handle against his forefinger, and his thumb only across the upper side. When we see a child making a fistful of his teaspoon handle or his fork we understand the grotesque elbowing of the untrained adult at table. When the delicate process of balancing the tricky fork as if it were a toy and not a tool is achieved then the aspirant to social honors must remember not to bend his head to meet the approach of the silver.

That soup is always lifted with a dip away from one and taken from the side of the spoon is the next absurdity to which the self-educated must learn to conform. Many of us learn these things at the alphabet age and have perhaps not enough sympathy for those for whom the knack of table craft defies imitation and has to be deliberately studied. The choice of different forks and spoons at a formal dinner may, of course, be determined by watching the hostess, and few people are really

concerned nowadays if they do find themselves using the fish fork at salad time. Perhaps the little bread and butter spreader was one of the most useful of the later table devices, though it seems not to be holding its own (one means here favor, not the golden trophy). It was a hint, like the tiny "remark" on the edge of any engraving; for the tiny knife was easy to keep in the position proper for all knives not in use—namely on the plate, not leaning to it from the table.

Nahant of Old

Nahant has been much connected with literature, and from her bold headlands she has watched "the stately ships go on to their haven under the hill" from the days of the long, low boats of the Vikings to the huge steamships throbbling and smoking as they come up out of the ocean or start forth to Europe.

A bold, rock-bound peninsula of singular beauty thrust into the sea between Cape Cod and Cape Ann, the home from the early part of the seventeenth century of a few fishermen and farmers, writes Henry Cabot Lodge in *Scribners*, Nahant at the beginning of the nineteenth century began to draw people from Boston, who sought for life out of doors, by its fine sea air and by the chance for fishing and shooting. In the early twenties gentlemen from Boston built a stone hotel on the extreme point of the peninsula. Cottages followed, built here and there on the bold cliffs and headlands, and the place was fairly launched as a summer resort. It became well known, sharing with Newport the distinction of being one of the first and most famous of New England watering places. Whittier and later Curtis, described it in prose, and Whittier pictured its beauties in verse. Prescott and Longfellow and Agassiz made their homes at Nahant in summer, and Motley and Sumner came there every year.

Now all his studies which had been occasionally diffused were all concentrated in divinity. Now he had a new calling, new thoughts and new employment for his wit and eloquence. Now all his earthly affections were changed into divine Love.—Isaiah Walton (of Dr. John Donne).

HONESTY IS POWER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GODLINESS and honesty are coupled in the strong, sound admonitions that the Apostle Paul gave to Timothy, his most loved student. He besought him, amid all the viciousness of communities sunk in degradation and sin, to live a quiet and peaceable life, to be grave in demeanor and to cultivate the inward graces of character.

It is interesting to note how frequently the apostles wrote about this quality of honesty; they applied it to everyday life in its various aspects and bearings, thereby testifying how imperatively necessary it was for the early Christians to be like the heaven which leaveneth the whole lump—Christ in every sense of the term. Matthew Arnold wrote of a "nobly serious view of life," to which every man aspires who can judge of life aright. It is a view that will recognize that today, as in all time, and especially since the revelation of the perfect character in Christ Jesus, honesty, purity, uprightness and chivalrous loyalty to the highest good, should be the watchwords of life, engrained upon the consciousness and made practical in outward bearing. To think of whatever things are honest must be to think in the line of God's thought, and no less standard than that is set before men by the Master. Jesus himself was the embodiment of perfect rectitude, and perfect sincerity of heart and purpose. In not a single instance did he in his words or works, or his life's attitude, defect from that line of righteousness which springs from and is perpetually in harmony with the divine ordinances and infallible will of God.

It is thus we can understand why honesty and goodness were coupled, and

why Mrs. Eddy on page 453 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, declares: "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness, which forfeits divine help." Now, spiritual power is one with the divine Principle, ever operative among men, the revealing of that spiritual understanding by which we can overcome every false sense that misleads and beguiles the human heart. It has been well said that "in an age like the present when the old order changeth, giving place to the new, there is a special call for a standard of conduct defined not by the passing opinion of the

age, but by the revealed will of God in relation to all human life." And there can be no higher standard than that of pure Christianity, such as that which is today finding clear and purposeful exposition in and through the teachings and ideals of Christian Science. In practise it works out for the complete transformation of human character, because it lays the emphasis on the inward, on the spiritual, on that which can be proved to be the only real and eternal.

Mortal thought limits the conception of honesty to a human quality associated with human activities. In reality, it is a spiritual quality. It has its

place in the perfect truth of being, and therefore can have no connection with evil or sin in any form. To be honest is to be pure, to be spiritually minded, to be just, to know that all life and intelligence are spiritual and that the only true government is that of the divine Mind. Mere external deportment counts for little, counts for nothing in fact, unless it is the product of a regenerated nature based upon the knowledge of the absolute allness of God as good and the consequent assurance of being able to overcome every false belief. Applied honesty—and there can be no other—is scientific Christianity, which

is gradually transforming the thought of mankind.

Honesty being linked with power, what a call there is to be truly honest and thus to make life serve its divine purpose! When we do this we shall know, as we grow in the apprehension of the truth, that "in the Science of Mind-healing, it is imperative to be honest, for victory rests on the side of immutable right" (Science and Health, p. 446). What this means to us is that when assailed by the insidious suggestions of mortal thought that it is impossible to be quite honest in this world if a man is to "get on" in any walk of life, the spiritual thinker will know that this is a lie of mortal sense, and must be treated as such. Concessions to popular maxims in politics and business too often mean loss of real power. The only standard of true righteousness is the plummet line of perfection, and to live as if that were unattainable is to be ignorant of what man in reality can be and is. This man, the likeness and image of God, can only out of the good treasure of his heart bring forth good things—things that are pure and honest.

The spiritual selfhood which the vision of Truth unfolds is what was focused by Jesus in the inspiring beautiful affirmation that the pure in heart "shall see God." It will "provide things honest in the sight of all men." It knows that "there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; nor hid, that shall not be known." It is frank and open, generous in thought and word, high principled in all the multifarious duties of life and always dwelling in the atmosphere of perfect probity.

MORE PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH

THAT the beginner in the English language, whether he speaks it as a native or an acquired tongue, has his troubles, is indicated by a casual glance at the dictionary. While the lack or simplicity of inflections in nouns, adjectives and verbs is a plain advantage in English over European tongues, there is perhaps no other language than English where the spelling is so ungraceful and the pronunciation so gloriously untrammelled by precedent.

Let one begin with two Dutch names as they must be pronounced by students of things American, Schuyler and Schuykill. The bearers of the former aristocratic name would hardly recognize themselves if they were called Schoolers (like English school), and yet the river is said "Schoolkill." Touching this combination of letters "sch," as

pronounced in the English dictionary, one enters an amusing field of research. In America, for example, the word schedule is pronounced always skedule. Americans laugh to hear England's snedule, and ask "If shedule, why not shooll?"

A visit to the dictionary explains why not. The word school came to the language through the Anglo-Saxon scula, and the Old German form is scola, and the Latin. It is the later German that used schule, with the soft sound. The word schedule is from the Old French, schedule, and because of the Normans the English people say this word right—as "shedule," with the soft French sound.

But though Americans shy at this soft sound in schedule they were as balky in the opposite direction when it came to the musical term scherzo, from the Italian. They pronounced it usually like shirt—shertz—though under the admonishments of the knowing the correct Italian sound is prevailing—like skirt, "skertz." But if the American tongue delights in the hard sound for schedule, why would it not accept it at first for scherzo? Is this because the musical

term has been so often on the lips of Germans, the musical race first known in America? and the Germans would naturally say the "sch" soft.

This leaves schedule unexplained, but perhaps the reason for the hard sound here is not far to seek. Schedule stood as the Waterloo of many a famous "spelling-down" in the American past. Standing together in soldierly array as the words did in the old spelling books, this word took on, in America, the sound color of the other sch's, like school, scholar, scheduler, and schism—no schism, again, makes another jumping-off place—characteristically enough—and we follow neither the sk nor the sch tradition here, but say sizm!

Truly the "outlander" who learns English has pluck and persistence to his credit.

SWIFT CENSUS-TAKING IN INDIA

MORGAN WEBB gave an account of the census taken in India in March, 1911, at the London school of economics recently. In Burma alone, he said, the officers discovered 120 separate languages and 65,083 enumerators were required. The government of India chose the night of March 10 as being the night of a full moon, as this was a help during the five hours of strenuous counting. The counting began at 7 and ended at midnight, but in spite of all precautions a population of between 50,000 and 60,000 in an out-of-the-way province was omitted. Though the error was discovered the following day, it was too late for the number to be included in the provisional total, which was published 10 days after the census was taken. This rapid publication of the provisional census is a feat which no

other government has ever performed. Owing to the illiteracy of the people, more than a year's training has to be given the enumerators, and four methods of taking the census are employed.

Postage Stamps Out of Date

A postal innovation that is claimed to be a saving of trouble and expense, both to the authorities and to offices, with many letters to mail, is described in the *Literary Digest*. Instead of buying postage stamps, "licking" or otherwise moistening the gum on their backs, and applying sufficient pressure to cause adherence, one may put his letters under a machine and simply turn a crank. The machine, which he rents from the postal authorities, records the amounts stamped just like a gas meter, but presumably with more than its traditional accuracy, and payment is made to a collector who calls for it at intervals.

Fortitude is the guard and support of all other virtues.—Locke.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

New Bear Story

Was there ever a boy who did not like to play bears? A lady in the west of the United States has a new bear story to tell.

This lady was visiting the Yellowstone park and one day she was walking down a long woody path, munching a sandwich, when suddenly a bear came out of the trail ahead of her and sat up! The lady supposed that he was a tame bear begging for her sandwich and greatly delighted, she handed him the sandwich and passed placidly on her way.

When she reached the camp, she said to Jerry the caretaker, "I fed your bear." "Ma'am," said Jerry in astonishment, "I fed one of your bears," the lady repeated.

"What are you talking about, lady? There aren't any tame bears hereabouts!" And so it actually was. She had handed the creature of the wilds a ham sandwich just as you might pass one at a picnic and the bear had seemed to enjoy eating a civilized luncheon.

Picture Puzzle

I'M GOING TO WIN THAT PRIZE FOR THE MOST HAIRLESS MAN



What kind of apple?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Constable.

The Pedler

O never was gold like the gold that glows
On the whins of an Antrim lane,
An' my heart is light in the breast o' me
As the heart o' the King o' Spain!

Often myself an' the little, glad lark
From the heather at once arise,
An' I go singin' along the lanes
Whilst the wee lad sings in the skies.

An' there's many a man with a slated house,
An' a slated barn forbye,
An' horses an' cows an' a full meal-chest,
Has no such wealth as I

For there's not a blackbird in the hedge,
Nor a cornerake in the grass,
But has a wee crack o' its own for me,
That it keeps till it sees me pass.
—Eileen, *Pipers* &c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, November 13, 1912

Germany and the United Kingdom

IF EVER there has been a moment during the last twelve years, when the two great European branches of the German family might have stood shoulder to shoulder in the attempt to influence western diplomacy, it is in the immediate solution of the question in the near east. Whatever other nations may have to gain or lose by a rectification of frontiers, neither Germany nor the United Kingdom have anything. It should be theirs to see justice done. Those marvelous fleets of dreadnoughts could hardly be better employed than in emphasizing, to the concert of Europe, the words of the Levitical writer: "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in meteyard, in weight, or in measure."

Some perception of this fact must have appealed to the delegates from the great cities of Germany, who recently foregathered with certain representative Englishmen at the Guildhall. It is not necessary to indorse all that was said on this occasion, and at the subsequent meetings, in order to support the effort made towards a better understanding. There was one speech, made by a man who has stood as a British consul in Africa, which was scarcely calculated to rouse the enthusiasm of his fellow countrymen who listened to it. Nevertheless, there was a distinct effort made to rise out of the parochialism of national interests into the vaster sphere of world interests, the effect of which cannot be lost, inasmuch as it indicates the growth of an idea approximating to Principle.

When Sir John Macdonnell attributed the bad feeling of the past less to avowed than to unavowed arguments, and summed these latter up as "Mahanism" and the "up-thrust of barbarism," he stated the case scientifically by a reference to first causes, if that term may be applied to the relative rather than the absolute. The old saying, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar," which Israel Zangwill, with a spice of malice, has adapted as "Scratch a Christian and you find a pagan," is just an epigrammatic way of insisting on the "up-thrust of barbarism." It is that very up-thrust which has found expression in "Mahanism," and both Germany and the United Kingdom have "Mahanitis" very badly at present. That brilliant writer meant to affirm certain historical lessons. Unwittingly he developed the teaching of Sparta at the expense of that of Galilee. "There were, indeed, consequences momentous and stupendous yet to flow from the decisive supremacy of Great Britain's sea power." It took the intuition of Captain Mahan to make Great Britain herself understand that. Unfortunately other nations, in different circumstances, have endeavored to better the instruction. The result has been to cast into the shadow the famous Miltonian couplet:

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war.

The Big Idea in Railroad Monopoly

IT APPEARS to be the fact that some kind of an arrangement has been entered into, tentatively if not finally, between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, whereby the latter ceases to be either a present or a prospective competitor of the former in New England territory. Until quite recently the New Haven, as the former is called for convenience, controlled practically all transportation in southern New England, save that under the management of the Boston & Maine. These two systems through a period of years had gradually absorbed all of the smaller companies operating in their respective territories. It seemed to be in the order of things that they should also merge, notwithstanding that Massachusetts law forbade it. They did merge, or, rather, the New Haven "took over" the Boston & Maine. This act constituted, to all intents and purposes, the monopolization of the entire steam transportation business of New England, save that the Grand Trunk, through leases, had access to certain points in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. The latter company sought, and after a long struggle succeeded in obtaining, charters from the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Massachusetts granting it the right to enter, through the medium of a subsidiary line, the cities of Providence and Boston.

The understanding in Rhode Island and in Massachusetts, and throughout New England, was that the Grand Trunk, in consideration of the privileges granted, would become a competitive transportation system. This, at least, was the principal motive for granting it the desired legislation. At all events, it had not proceeded far with the construction of the subsidiary line referred to when the work was peremptorily stopped. There seems hardly any reason to doubt now that the privileges granted it were used to force the New Haven into the making of certain concessions, and that an operating agreement between the two is at the bottom of the Grand Trunk's abandonment of its project and promises, and its apparently cold desertion of Providence and Boston. Up to this stage the matter is local, or, at the most, sectional, in character; but it opens up, necessarily, the whole question of private monopoly and its bearing upon the public welfare. New England transportation, to be plain about it, is now literally in control of a private combine. What has been done in New England it is possible to do in the country at large. Indeed, the country at large is gradually but certainly passing under private monopolistic railway control. The interlacing share and bond holding and banking system was bound to bring this about.

New England today, if it were privileged to make a choice, would not return to the old competitive system under which a hundred little railroads were formerly struggling for business and existence. If it were made possible for them to do so, the people of the United States would not disintegrate the great trunk railway systems that, while making travel easier, have contributed so much toward the development of the nation. The movement, therefore, should be forward, not backward, and if forward, it must continue in the direction of consolidation, combination, concentration—monopoly.

The real question, then, is not whether monopoly can or should be checked or prohibited, for, speaking broadly, neither is possible;

the question rather is whether monopoly cannot, and must not, in the interest of the whole people, be controlled and regulated. To say that it cannot be, or must not be, would be to admit and agree that a power mightier than the people and their government can exist in this republic. This would be preposterous. Private monopoly, confessedly inevitable, has of late taken hold, apparently more securely than ever before in the United States, but it will fail in its great and unprecedented opportunity as a factor in world progress if it fails to recognize its obligations to the public. Even the most powerful of railroad men gets his power, in the last analysis, from the people, and we venture to say that that railroad man will rank greatest who proves to civilization that railroad prosperity and satisfactory public service can be amicably developed at one and the same time.

WHILE the victorious Democratic party is determining how far it is united in policy, and while the defeated Republican party is assigning responsibility for its reverse and its ejection from power, the Progressive party is busy indicating whether or not it is to be reckoned with as a transient political phenomenon. Mr. Roosevelt's summing up of the record of the first skirmish on a national scale is tuned to a note of assured confidence in the future and of pride in the past; and he reflects a quite general attitude among the rank and file of the party. Indeed, so belligerent are the Progressives in some regions that they propose to reestablish partisan strife in municipalities from which petty partizanship had been excluded after a long and costly process of education. Like liberty, progress can have many crimes committed in her name. City politics should be progressive, but not partisan.

Viewing the national situation broadly, the question in which many thoughtful citizens are deeply interested now is that of the relative future gains of progressivism and partizan progressivism. Of the increase of the former there is no question. It is the only note that either of the historic parties dare strike in view of the recent electoral mandate; and nothing just now is more significant than the Washington reports indicative of intention to put radical Republicans to the front and to make the Republican party distinctly progressive in its temper. Success in any such coup as this implies undoubtedly would militate against progressivism as a distinct partizan force. But the triumph of the progressive wing in the Republican party's councils has yet to be shown conclusively before it need concern either Democrats or partizan Progressives.

Mr. Wilson owed his nomination to the triumph of a progressive type of Democracy at Baltimore. He owes his election to the fact that he did not alienate this support, and yet added to it thousands of votes of conservative and moderate Republicans. Much of the future of the Progressive party depends upon the victory or defeat of the progressive Democratic faction when it comes inevitably in collision with the combined conservative Democratic and Republican forces in Congress. It is not unthinkable that ere the term of office of President Wilson closes he may be found leading forces of progressivism bearing three distinct party names and all fighting Republican and Democratic reactionaries in and out of Congress. If he and a majority of his party decline to define themselves unequivocally as being for at least a moderate type of progressivism, then progressivism of a partizan type is likely to flourish during the next four years.

City Absorbed but Not Lost

THAT part of greater New York lying on the other side of the East river from Manhattan and known as the borough of Brooklyn, affords a splendid illustration to those who defend metropolitan annexation, for Brooklyn, in every particular, has made better progress since she became a part of New York than she had at any time previously. Under the charter, it is true, she still retains a large measure of municipal independence, but in reality she has become absorbed in the greater community. It would not be right, however, to say that she has in any sense become lost. In 1870 the population of Brooklyn was 419,000; in 1880 it was close to 600,000; in 1900 it reached over 1,166,000; in 1910 it reached 1,634,351; by the beginning of 1913 it will be close to the 2,000,000 mark. Manhattan will still hold first place, but not securely; at the present rate of growth Brooklyn will be the most populous borough in the metropolis by 1920. It is now exercising a dominating influence in local politics.

In no sense, however, will Manhattan and Brooklyn become competitors or rivals. The status of each is firmly established; Manhattan will continue to be the commercial borough; Brooklyn will become, more and more, what it has always been, a city of homes. Some of its more enthusiastic citizens are looking forward to growth of their city beyond anything heretofore recorded. A conservative estimate among the many put forward recently, places its population by the middle of the present century at 7,000,000. Assuming that the growth of all the other outlying boroughs shall be proportional, even though Manhattan may fail to keep abreast in the race, these figures, if approximately correct, would indicate a population for the first city of the nation in 1950 of between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000. Whether with this population it will be an agreeable city in which to reside must be left to the decision of two or more generations hence.

NOTHING has contributed more toward the restlessness and unhappiness of the esthetic than the gasometer, known familiarly, though not affectionately, as the gas tank. Small or large, red, yellow or drab, it is a blot upon the community, a check upon civic pride. There is a question whether it is a trifle less or more objectionable than the railroad roundhouse, but the railroad roundhouse is not now under discussion. As a community grows larger and more pretentious, the gas tank grows with it, and it is seen by the incoming stranger long before his eyes fall upon the court house dome or the cupola of the city hall.

A New Jersey editor, speaking of the gas tank recently, said that if the earth is visible from Mars, the things that appear most prominently to the Martian are its gas tanks, and out of very shame for this planet on this account, he has been investigating all the gas tanks in his section of the country, with the result that he sees a ray of hope. It is his belief, that is, that the suffering and helpless

Progressivism and Progressives

skyline can be relieved of them, if only the city planning and city betterment and city beautiful clubs will all get together and work out a solution of the problem. Just what they can do, he does not know, nor does anybody. But nothing that makes for the advancement of humanity is impossible, and it is certain that a beautified gas tank would go a long way in this direction. If the gas tank can be made a joy rather than a sorrow, then there will be hope not only for the railroad roundhouse, but for the ice house and the city polling booth.

The gas tank is not to blame. Gas was discovered over a hundred years ago and precisely the same pattern of tank for its storage and pressure has been in use ever since. Nobody, it seems, has ever thought of changing it, of improving it. It has always been made with the same old strips of sheetiron, riveted with the same old round-headed rivets, and it has always been roofed with the same old style of roof and raised and lowered on the same old pulleys and chains.

Surely, if the effort is made, and it is a united and a determined effort, gas tanks can be designed and built that will attract visitors and enhance the value of real estate all around them. It should be possible to have city districts bidding for the privilege of providing the civic gas tank sites. The time should come, indeed, when strangers in a city or a neighborhood will be asked to visit the gas tank, when, in short, a gas tank will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Hasten that day, and to hasten it, there might even be gas tank beautification clubs in every community that now feels the blight of the unlifted gasometer.

CRITICISM from continental Europe has been directed for years equally against the United States and Great Britain for their alleged common want of sympathy with the higher expressions of music, and in this particular the two great English-speaking nations have refrained from making either individual or joint defense. In fact, they have been, if anything, more unsparing in their self-criticism than others have been of them. The basis for all this has been the assumed indifference of the great body of the American and the British people to music of the higher order. We say assumed, because there is, in reality, nothing but assumption behind it. In Great Britain and in the United States there is a deep and widespread popular fondness for good music; that it is not manifested as on the European continent does not affect the main proposition. In the English-speaking countries the opera house is not a social center; the home and the home circle are not on the continent what they are in English-speaking countries.

The acclimatizing of grand opera to Great Britain and the United States has been a difficult and a costly business. The one city in the latter country where grand opera is taken naturally and as a matter of course is New Orleans, and the reason is too obvious to call for explanation. In that city the opera affords opportunity for the discharging of social duties and the payment of social debts, just as on the European continent. Try as they would the British and American people could not employ the opera for these purposes, and as a consequence the popularizing of it has been uphill work. Confining ourselves to the United States, although the experience here parallels that of Great Britain in almost every particular, it is hardly necessary to point out to well-informed people the obstacles that grand opera promoters have met with in the past, not only in New York but in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The very best music in the world, the very best singers in the world, have been brought to this country, at the very highest cost, but the result has nearly always been a deficit that either managers or guarantors have been compelled to meet. However this may be, in no other part of the world has there been a heartier reception or more substantial appreciation of individual performers.

That the taste for grand opera in the United States has been growing through all these years has been made evident during the last two seasons in Chicago and Boston as well as in New York; that it is to continue to grow is made clear by the size and character of the audience at the opening of the Metropolitan opera season in the latter city on Monday night. We are told that, while wealth was represented in the boxes and choicest seats, the inability to pay for, or the failure to obtain, high-priced places did not prevent the music lovers of New York from mingling freely in the galleries that recede for five flights toward the roof. The social aspect of the case, save for the comparative few, was lost in such an assemblage; the great majority of those in the throng came to witness a new Puccini production and to hear Senorita Bori and Signor Caruso sing. It is within bounds to say that, perhaps, never before was a grand opera season more auspiciously inaugurated; audience, production and performance were all satisfying. The event may be taken as one that gives promise of a more prosperous season in the United States for opera in general.

THE United States bureau of education has the laudable ambition and commendable desire to collect and to make accessible a complete set of books used from generation to generation in the schools, colleges and universities of the nation. Indeed, it goes further; it also wishes to make a full, varied and polyglot collection of pedagogical literature. Lacking financial support from Congress for this and many other projects that would enable the bureau to be what it purports to be, the task of collecting this material has to be carried on very largely by reliance on voluntary aid from individuals. A statement of the case should make its appeal to those who may have collections on which they can draw for donations. Collectors in this field with trophies such as Mr. Plimpton has in his unequalled collection are not numerous, but taking the country by and large, there must be many owners of rarities in printed literature who can come to the aid of the education bureau in its tardy pursuit of an ideal which the nation itself should have seen years ago and ever after followed undeviatingly. Moreover, scattered about the world, there must be many persons owing some of their success to American educators and to American books, who will make it their business to see that the Washington educational officials receive copies of such school books as are now in use where they live or that have been used in past years. Gratitude can hardly show itself just now in a more enduring way.

LAWYERS who habitually do not have their cases ready for trial when called must also share blame for the law's delay, as a New York justice very properly told some of them the other day.

Opening of Grand Opera in New York

School Book Collecting

Beautifying the Gas Tank